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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA: Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam-Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

INSIST UPON HAVING MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	9th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasmerich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898,
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzi	3,930	12th Mar. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 1897.

THE FINE BEDOUIN LINE S.S. "ARAB," 4,216 Tons, WILL SAIL FOR MARSEILLES probably on the 1st February. She has excellent Accommodation for a limited number of first class Passengers. For Fare and other particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Wallace Buildings, Apollo Street, 21st January, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 3,375 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 28th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st January, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	4,580	3rd Feb., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 30th January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 11, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA" 1,495 tons, on the 27th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Lingn, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 28th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S.S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 2nd Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on or about 11th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th January, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LAOS	6,090	Finaldin	Friday, 18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	Tuesday, 15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duodateau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

ORIENTAL BUILDING.

TO LET.—The GROUND and FIRST FLOORS of the above Building which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Building is fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Coy., Albert Building, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	15
Solders	50	28	18

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globules Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DISINFECTANTS! DISINFECTANTS!

Extract from the *Times of India* of the 6th January, 1898, on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report.

"The ideal Drug from the point of view of simplicity is one of the COAL TAR Series, which to be a good Deodorant and Disinfectant only requires the addition of Water and the touch of the mixing stick. Several of the cheaper ones, that, like the more expensive ones, form a milky fluid, an emulsion with water, have been tried by Officers of large experience of the plague, who speak of them highly for their Deodorising power and the simplicity of their arrangement."

TREACHER'S CREASOTINE

is an excellent example of the kind of Disinfectant alluded to in the above article. A product of Coal Tar, it mixes easily with water, and requires no other preparation, to be immediately ready for use. For the Disinfection of dwellings, &c., for removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion, this preparation is especially valuable.

Extract from an article in the *Times of India* on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report, 6th January, 1898 :—

"Corrosive Sublimate is one of the most Patent Germicides, but its value is discounted by every drug added to secure its solubility."

NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE WITH COPPER DISINFECTANT

entirely meets this objection, being a POWDER in which is contained NAPTHALINE, PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY, and SULPHATE of COPPER in proper proportions. This Powder is recommended as a powerful and reliable agent for the destruction of Micrococcie and Bacilli action. Its volatile principle, Napthol, thoroughly disinfects and aromatises the atmosphere, driving off insect pests, and its Perchloride and Copper principles, on coming into contact with a damp surface, immediately combines with the liquid, thoroughly sterilises it and at once prevents the production of Bacilli, or destroys existing sources of infection, hence its utility in every conceivable case.

Extract from *Times of India*, January 6th, 1898.

"The Commercial Carbolic Acid does not take to water so readily as that which is more chemically pure, beads of Acid float about undissolved at the top of the pail, showing no reality of solution."

The object in mixing Carbolic Acid with water is to obtain a distribution of its disinfecting powers over given areas, but this can be brought about equally well by combining the Acid with a suitable base in the form of powder.

TREACHER'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER 15 per cent.

Mixed in proportion of fifteen per cent. of Carbolic Acid, gives all the advantages which can be obtained from using the same Acid in conjunction with water, and from the facility with which it can be used and carried about is in many respects superior.

Disinfectants sold by this Company are made from materials which are obtained from the BEST ENGLISH SOURCES OF SUPPLY, and which are GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY.

PRICES—

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
CREASOTINE, 8 oz. Bottle	0	6	0	7
" 32 oz. "	1	0	1	2
" 1 Gal. Tin	3	0	3	6
" 5 Gal. Drums	14	0	15	12
NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE, Box of 7 lbs.	1	4	1	7
" " " 14 lbs.	2	4	2	8
" " " 28 lbs.	4	0	4	8
" " " 1 cwt.	12	8	14	0
TREACHER'S CARBOLIC ACID, per Gal.	3	8	4	0
" " " 5 Gal. Drums	15	0	17	0
TREACHER'S 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, per Cwt.	10	8	11	12
" " " per ton	190	0	212	0
" " " in Tins of 2 lbs.	0	8	0	9
" " " " 28 lbs.	3	0	3	6

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

All the above are ready for immediate delivery in any quantities.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,982,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOLERA { Our Cholera Remedies are regarded as most excellent in all parts of India. Tincture Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Mixture Re. 1 and Re. 1-8 ; with Opium Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture Re. 1. } REMEDIES

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SKIN IRRITATION { Prevented by the use of "PELLICULINE POWDER," a soluble dusting Powder of great value, Re. 1-4 per box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOUND WHITE TEETH { Secured by the use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR," Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES. FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 8	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 9	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 16	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 16	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 9	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Temperley Line S.S. "HAJEEN," has ARRIVED from LONDON and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21th January, 1898.

S. S. "INCHISLA" GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE "HANSA" LINE Chartered S. S. "INCHISLA" having ARRIVED from HAMBURG and BREMEN, under General Average, CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied by their Home Invoices, to sign the Average Bond and pay a deposit of Rs. 2 p. c. (two per cent.) on the value of their goods to the undersigned before obtaining Delivery Orders.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, "Hansa" Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 21th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification No. 7001, dated 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the ESPLANADE PARADE GROUND will in future be RESERVED for POLO PURPOSES, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 25th January, 1898.

COTTON WASTE AND COTTON BALES TARES.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of all COTTON BALES Tares and COTTON WASTE made in the Coorla Mills at Coorla and the Jubilee Manufacturing Mills at Sewree for the year 1898.

For particulars apply to the AGENTS, at 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE Steamer "RADLEY," is due in BOMDAY on 30th instant.

The Steamer having met with an accident a General Average Bond must be signed and a Contribution of 5 per cent. on the Invoice value of the Cargo paid by the Consignees before delivery orders are given.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
H. C. WRIGHT, Managing Director,
Agents for Owners.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OWING to Plague restrictions and consequent decrease in Passenger Traffic, the following PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS will for the present be DISCONTINUED from the 1st February, 1898:—

The Trains left in will stop at all Stations.

Between Poona and Londa	33	Up due to leave	Poona	7-15
	41	Up "	"	23-30
	34	Down "	Londa	23-0
	36	Down "	Koregaon	0-22
Between Londa and Hubli	4	Down "	Londa	2-42
	3	Up "	Hubli	18-12
Between Hubli and Bangalore	66	Down "	Hubli	7-25
	65	Up "	Bangalore	20-30
Between Bangalore and Nanjangud	76	Down "	Bangalore	11-45
	61	Up "	Mysore	7-35

Note:—66 Down will be continued on to Nanjangud, leaving Mysore 14-30 and arriving Nanjangud 15-52, and a Local Passenger train will be run between Mysore and Seringapatam, leaving Mysore at 7-30, and on its return journey Seringapatam at 8-30.

Between Hubli and Bellary	4	Down due to leave	Hubli	7-5
	3	Up "	Bellary	9-7
Between Guntakal and Bezvada	4	Down "	Guntakal	19-0
	3	Up "	Bezvada	5-55
Between Guntakal and Bangalore	106	Down "	Guntakal	7-12
	105	Up "	Bangalore	6-50

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. H. C. MALLIGAMWALLA will be in attendance from THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at this Municipal Office ground floor, between the hours of 8 to 11 A.M. daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 23th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. D. R. BARDI will be in attendance from FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at his Dispensary, Bhuleshwar Police Municipal Office Bora Market, between the hours of 5 and 8 P. M. daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 25th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. D. M. De SILVA will be in attendance from THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at his Dispensary, in Doctor Street between the hours of 9 and 11-30 A. M. daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 25th January, 1898.

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Fresh Consignments from the above Firm TO HAND.

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Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem	Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ... 17 0
Examination and Certificate	... 16 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	... 5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	... 6 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, polio Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTEWORTHY PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAST SEASON.

Biographies rank indisputably highest among the productions of the last twelve months, and the historical literature of the same period comes not far behind. The following is a list of literary triumphs of undoubted value.

BIOGRAPHY.

	Rs. a.
Tennyson's Life by his Son Hallam Lord Tennyson, 2 Vols...	32 0
Forty-One Years in India, From Subaltern to Commander in Chief. By Field Marshall Lord Roberts of Kandahar, 2 Vols	27 0
Wm. Blackwood and His Sons. Their Magazines and Friends by Mr Oliphant, 2 Vols...	31 8
The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett, M A, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, 2 Vols	24 0
The Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman, By Wilfrid Ward, 2nd edition, 2 Vols	18 0
Baring Gould's Life of Napoleon	27 0
Holmes' Queen Victoria containing many exquisite illustrations. This book is now entirely out of print	90 0
Life of Nelson. The Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain, By Capt A T Mahan, 2 Vols	32 0
Isabel Lady Burton. The Romance of The Story of Her Life. Told in part by herself and in part by W H Wilkins, 2 Vols	27 0
Hunter's. The Thackerays in India and some Calcutta Graves, By Sir W W Hunter	2 4
The Life of John Nicholson. Soldier and Administrator. By Capt L J Trotter,	12 0

Biography has probably given us more enduring books this year than any other department of Literature.

HISTORY.

In History the living Maters have been fairly busy. Pickle the Spy or the Incognito of Prince Charles. By Andrew Lang	13 8
Gough's, The Sikhs and the Sikh War. By General Sir Charles Gough and Arthur D Innes	12 0
The Matabele Campaign 1896, By Col R S Baden Powell	5 0
The Fall of the Congo Arabs. By S L Hinde	4 8
The Benin Massacre. By Capt Alan Boisragon	2 0
History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660, 2 Vols	31 8

TRAVELS.

The book of travels which has had most popularity is undoubtedly Dr. Nansen's Work. It told the story of a gallant undertaking ably carried out and was written with a good deal of charm.	
Nansen's Farthest North, 2 Vols.	4 0
Life and Explorations of Fridtijof Nansen. By J Arthur Bain with Maps and illustrations	2 10
British Central Africa. By Sir Harry H Johnston, with 6 Maps and 220 Illustrations	12 8
Soldiering and Surveying in British East Africa 1891-1894. By Major J R L Macdonald, R E, Maps and Illustrations	12 0
Travels in West Africa, Congo, Francais, Corises, and Cameroons, By Mary H Kingsley	18 8
On the Threshold of Central Africa. By Francis Colliard with 44 Illustrations from photographs by the Author	11 0

PROSE FICTION.

The Output of Prose Fiction during the year 1897 has been as usual something tremendous. The first places of the year are given to Stevenson, Kipling, Hardy and Henry James.

St Ives by R L Stevenson	2 0
Captains Courageous, By Rudyard Kipling	4 8
Dariel, By Thomas Hardy	2 0
The Well Beloved, By Thomas Hardy	2 0
Norris, W E, Clarissa Furiosa	2 0
Norris, W E, Marietta's Marriage	2 0
Marion Crawford's Corleone	2 0
Rhoda Broughton's Dear Faustina	4 8
Ouida's The Mas-arenes	2 0
James Payn's Anothers Burden	2 0
Anthony Hope's Phroso	2 0
Benson's Babe, B A	2 0
Conan Doyle's Uncle Bernac	2 0
A F W Mason's The Philanderers	2 0
A F W Mason's Lawrence Clavering	2 0
Violet Hunt's Unkist Unkind	2 0
John Oliver Hobbes' The School for Saints	2 0
H G Wells' The Invisible Man	2 0
Olive Schreiner's Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland	2 0
Hall Caine's The Christian	4 8
Sarah Grand's The Beth Book	4 8
S R Crockett's Lads Love	2 0
S R Crocket's Lochinvar	2 0
George Egerton's Symphonies	4 0
George Egerton's Fantasies	2 0
Flora Annie Steel's In the Permanent Way	2 0
Louis Becke's Pacific Tales	2 0
Louis Becke's Wild Life in Southern Seas	2 0
Andrew Lang's Pink Fairy Book	4 8

Some of the best books of the year have been collections of lesters,

Letters of Dante Gabriel Rosetti to William Allingham 1854-1870. By G Birkbeak Hill	9 0
Selections from the Letters of de Brosses, Translated by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower,	7 14
Letters of Frederic by Lord Blachford, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, edited by George Eden Marindin	12 0

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 123, Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the handsome black and teakwood household furniture, also bamboo and cane drawing-room sofas and chairs, glassware, plated ware, crockery, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, matting, etc., the property of G. EVERETT, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ERSKINE ROAD, OPPOSITE NULL BAZAAR.

On THURSDAY the 27th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representative of the late Hajee Ally Hajee Soleman Mistry, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, 1896, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent, land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl, hereditaments and premises built thereon, situate and being at Erskine Road, without the Fort, and in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13½ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 2257, 2278, new No. 2235, old Survey No. 1627, and new Survey No. 503, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the property of Horah Ramsooljee shathlara, on the north by the said Erskine Road, and on the south by the Borah Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6155 and 6798, and Street Nos. 12 to 14, 46, 50, and 52, Borah Street, and 179 and 191, Erskine Road, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ally Hajee Soleman Mistry, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Fort, next to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban's Guitatan, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich electroplated ware, crockery and glassware by Treacher, 2 B.B.L. gun, a fine, handsome victoria with bay horse and harness, light sig, first-rate ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, books, wearing apparel, Jeypore carpets, revolving top office table, copying press, pictures, rich table ornaments, Parian figures, lamps, etc. The property of the late H. S. HEAD, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Edgington House, Mazagon, opposite Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano, by John Broadwood, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, nearly new, D. B. 12-bore gun, by W. Richard, in case, S. B. gun, Hinks' and Bitnar's lamps, gentlemen's saddle, large size ship model in glass case, table ornaments, etc. The property of T. J. WATT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Hope Hall," Masagaon, at the foot of Handcock Bridge, the valuable handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome piano, full size French billiard table nearly new by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with table ornaments, handsome pictures, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Bitnar, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th January, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT TA LEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Commissioners appointed in suits No. 287 of 1893 and No. 169 of 1896, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

All those two pieces or parcels of land or Government ground, one containing by admeasurement 166 square yards and another containing by admeasurement 167 8-9 square yards, making together 273 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1159, 1160, and 1160, new Nos. 3325, 3326, old Survey Nos. 2290, 1—2291, and 2—2291, and new Survey Nos. 5747 and 5748, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street alias Tallee Moholla, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward, Nos. 73 and 74, and street Nos. 34, 35, 38, 40, 42, and 44, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by the said Shaik Booran Cumroodin Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the property of Moulvi Shaidoola Saheb, and on or towards the south by the mosque of Doctor Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants in suit No. 169 of 1896.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tent, Esplanade, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful grey flea-bitten horse and harness, &c., the property of JAMES FERGUSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view. The property of another gentleman —

1 brand-new pneumatic tyred bicycle, with all accessories complete.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopariwalah Road, Parel, a little far from Jacob's Mill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Dharri's table hanging and floor lamps, a first-rate D B P F gun by Lang, a Quackenbush rifle, a handsome strong-built dog-cart with a powerful piebald pony and a set of harness, a collection of choice plants, one powerful microscope, etc., the property of CHAS. MOORE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH AND MARTIN'S FIRST AUCTION SALE OF WALERS, WITHOUT RESERVE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST-CLASS HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stables, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thoroughbred pairs, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken and unbroken, and officers' chargers and hacks.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham,
1 powerful bay waler gelding about 16 handed 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 strong pony cart with a bay Arab pony and harness.
1 handsome grey Arab, 14 hads, aged, fast in harness, very quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RY., GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods grain, sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th January, 1898.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Dough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years i my hospital and private practice, and found it of grat benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by Chemists.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1898, at 5-30 P. M.

ALEX HERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the 19th February next for the supply of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HARRY P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. and N.-W. Railway.

Samastipur, 19th January, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowments' und.

Bombay Club, December, 1897.

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A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

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WANTED an ASSISTANT CARRIAGE and WAGON FOREMAN, Must have been trained in Europe or America, and be about 30 to 35 years of age. Absainer preferred. Salary Rs. 200 a month.

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"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid)	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.	

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers,

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and pro duce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON. JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT D

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 1-54m., 2-19a. Low water, 8-1m., 7-51a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following papers will be read:—"The Rain ceremony in the district of Murshidabad, Bengal," by Mr. Surat Chandra Mitra Hutwa Raj, Hutwa, Behar, and "Notes on Kuru, Kuru-Kshetra, and Karavas."

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Madhowji Bhugwanji, a mehta in the employ of Munwardass Harakchund and Co., of Shamshett Street, has reported to the police that, during his absence from his pehdee for a few minutes on Sunday evening, his servant, Ramjiven Bindardin, opened a cash-box with a duplicate key, and having abstracted Rs. 300 in currency notes for Rs. 10 each therefrom, absconded. Telegrams have been despatched to various places and a search is being made for the absconding servant.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Lynwood
Overture	L. Cheval de Bronze
Polka	Lilliputian
Selection	Dandy Dick Whittington
Valse	Dolores
Quadrille	Lieder

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUNICIPAL MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.—A meeting of the voters of the Khadia ward was held, on Monday evening, in Khadia's wady, near Nawa Darwaja, there being over 400 men present. The meeting was presided over by R. B. Trimbakrai Vajrajal, who has lately returned to Ahmedabad after retiring from his post of Suba in the Baroda State. R. B. Trimbakrai, having been elected president of the meeting asked the various speakers to address the meeting, turn by turn. There were some neat and impressive speeches made by Messrs. Bangalma Mesowada, J. V. Desai, and Vaegral Sakarlal. Mr. Mahasukhram Narbheram, one of the organizers of the meeting, then read a special poem composed by him for the occasion. The chief purport of all the speeches as well as the poem was that the voters should use their discretion and vote for a candidate whom they thought fit to represent their interests in the Municipal Corporation during the next three years. The meeting dispersed after the customary vote of thanks to the president.

A MARWARRE ROBBED WHILE IN JAIL.—Gungaram Chatoorbhuj, a Marwaree, undergoing a term of two months rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail, removed all his property from his shop at Clerk Road on the 1st instant to a room on the first floor of a house at Haines Road, intending to go to his native country with several others of his caste fellows, owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay. It so happened that before he could leave Bombay, he was arrested by the police on a charge of criminal breach of trust and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on the 16th instant. On the morning of the 23rd idem, the rent-collector of the chawl found the lock on the door of the complainant's room had been wrenched off during the night. He made a report to the police, and the latter examined the place, but what amount of property had been stolen could not be ascertained, until the complainant was interviewed on Monday evening in the Common Jail, when he signed a complaint to the effect that gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 99, were stolen from his room.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Dhunji Street, touching the death of Jaiji, a Parsee woman, aged twenty-nine years, wife of one Pestonji Jamsetji Andia, a cane-worker, residing in that locality. From the evidence of the husband and fellow-tenants, it appears that recently there had been some disagreement between the deceased owing to the deceased persisting in going out to do cooking and other domestic work against the wish of her husband, who wanted her to remain at home and make sacred threads. The husband occasionally remonstrated with her, but she refused to do the sort of work he wished her to perform at home, and there had been constant quarrelling, which seemed to have rendered deceased's life quite unhappy. On Monday morning, when Pestonji got up, he found the deceased was not in the house. She returned at about an hour after, and on being questioned by her husband as to where she had been, she replied that she had gone out to work. This seems to have angered him, and some abusive words passed between them. Pestonjee then left home for his work, and about an hour after, Jaiji complained of burning pain in her abdomen, and commenced vomiting. Dr. B. D. Kapadia having been sent for, examined her and asked her whether she had taken anything, but she would not reply. She only said that she wanted to die soon. Dr. Kapadia prescribed for her and left. The husband returned home at 3 p.m., but he took no particular notice of his wife's illness, as he said he thought she was laid up with her usual complaint of biliousness. The deceased was then said to have admitted having taken sulphur powder, containing arsenic, which she used to keep in the house to bleach the sacred threads she made. Dr. Kapadia, on being again summoned, found that she had been suffering from some irritant poisoning, and pronounced her case to be hopeless. Dr. Kapadia advised her removal to some hospital, but the husband would not consent, and she died at 9 p.m. the same day. Dr. Kapadia was of opinion that the death was due to irritant poisoning, probably arsenic, and the jury brought in a verdict of suicide in accordance with that evidence.

REMARKABLE CRIMINAL CAREER OF A PARSEE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent McDermott presented a notorious character, named Pheroshah Rustomji *alias* Cursetji Maneckji *alias* Nusserwanji Sorabji, again t whom stood four previous convictions, on a charge of stealing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 1,000, belonging to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Muncherji, manager of the Alliance Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Mill, on Tardeo Road, and residing in a bungalow opposite the mill premises. The complainant engaged the accused as a cook on the 9th instant. On the 19th idem, at 6 p.m., the mill peon brought to the complainant's bungalow a cash-box containing currency notes for Rs. 1,000. The complainant opened the box, and having counted the notes in the presence of the peon and the accused, who was in the room at the time, locked it up and placed it on his bed, laying the key under a pillow. About 10 p.m., complainant went to bed. About 5 o'clock on the following morning, he got up and went to the mill, whence he returned at 7 a.m., when the box was found to be safe and secure. Complainant then went to take his bath, and on returning to the bed-room, about an hour after, he found the cash-box had been opened and the notes stolen. He called for the accused, and found that he had disappeared too. His suspicions were aroused against the accused, and a report was immediately made to Superintendent McDermott, who deputed Inspector Wrafter and police havaldar Shivaji Rusonji to make inquiries into the matter. In the meantime, the railway police were informed and the stations watched. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while Inspector Wrafter with the Parsee havaldar were driving through the Bhuleshwar locality, they noticed a Parsee driving in a victoria from the opposite direction with his face covered with a white handkerchief. Inspector Wrafter at once got down and stopped the victoria, when it was found that the occupant was the "wanted man," for he answered the description given to them of the accused. When questioned by the police officer, the accused said that his name was Nusserwanji, and that he was in the employ of one Mr. Jamsetji Washa. He denied all knowledge of the theft, but on the police searching his person, Rs. 990 in currency notes and Rs. 3 in cash were found on him. A new coat, a cap, and a pair of shoes, which he had purchased for Rs. 7, were also found in his possession. He was arrested and placed before the complainant, who identified him as the man who had absconded. It appears from the police inquiries that the accused after purchasing these articles went to the Fort, where he took his khana at an Irani's shop, and was then proceeding in a victoria to Grant Road station, intending to go up-country, but he was caught near Bhuleshwar as above stated. The accused has had a record career. In the year 1894, he was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Poona to two years' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to administer chloroform to a Parsee passenger while travelling from Lanowli to Talegaum, the Parsee got up and caught hold of the accused, who, in the struggle, stabbed him on the left arm with a knife. He came out of jail in December, 1895, and took up employment in the house of a Parsee, named Furdoonji Jamsetji, in the Fort; but he left in a few days. Then he wandered about until he found employment in the complainant's service. He was also sentenced by Mr. Sanders-Slater to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for burglary and theft. He was sent to jail for four years by the first-class Magistrate at Poona, and was also also while in his minority sent to the Reformatory for two years. In the present case, the accused in his defence said that the notes were given to him by the complainant at 3 a.m. that day to take them to the offices of the mill in the Fort, but as he could not find the offices, he was returning home, when the police arrested him. He admitted all the previous convictions. His Worship committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

WHEN IS A SUIT PROPERLY INSTITUTED?

JAITHA BHIMA AND OTHERS *vs.* SHA KHOOSHAL-CHAND OOTAMCHUND AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs are Marwaree shroffs carrying on business at Dadysett Agiary Lane, and the first two defendants are jewellers, residing at Vithalwady, while the third defendant, Mr. C. A. Turner, is the assignee of the estate of the first defendant. The plaintiffs' claim was for Rs. 10,231 due on five several promissory notes together with interest. The plaintiffs appeared in person; Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the second defendant, Dayabhai Ootamchand; while there was no appearance for the first and third defendants.

The plaint stated that the first and second defendants, by five several promissory notes, promised to pay on demand to the plaintiffs the aggregate sum of Rs. 8,154, with interest thereon at 1 per cent. per month on certain sums and 1½ per cent. on certain other sums. Defendants had paid Rs. 1,908-12 on account. After giving credit for the sums received, there were due to the plaintiffs Rs. 10,231. The second defendant denied the material allegation of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving judgment in the case, said there could be no doubt that, as regarded the notes B, C, and D, the suit was time-barred. Note E was within time, but did not bind the second defendant, who had not authorised his brother, the first defendant, to sign for him. Note E, was clearly within time as against the first defendant, who had noted on it part payment of Rs. 350 on account of principal on the day on which he signed note F. This part payment, however, did not effect the second defendant, as the first defendant, though his brother, was not his agent duly authorised in this behalf. The brothers might be joint as regards family property, but they traded separately, and there was nothing to show that, in a transaction of this kind, the one was authorised to act for the other. Section 21 of the Limitation Act therefore applied. Against the second defendant, the question whether the claim on note E was in time or not, depended on whether the suit was or was not instituted on the 15th October 1897. The plaint was verified on that date, but was not accepted by the judge till the 16th. The plaintiff, however, said that he left it with the clerk on the day on which it was verified; and relying on the rule which requires the lodgement of the plaint the day previous to its being presented, his Lordship had no doubt that his evidence on the point was correct. The question then arose whether a suit was instituted when the plaint was lodged with the clerk under rule 29 of Section 4 of the Limitation Act says that a suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint is presented to the proper officers; and section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code says that every suit shall be instituted by presenting a plaint to the court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf. In the High Court the plaint is accepted by the judge in chambers, but the rule requires that it shall first be lodged with his clerk, who is authorised to receive it. In these circumstances, his lordship thought the date on which it was lodged with the clerk was, for the purposes of section 4 of the Limitation Act, the date of the institution, provided that lodgement was followed in the usual course by acceptance by the judge. It was all part of one process; and though in the rules, the word "presented" is used in reference to the presentation to the judge, and the words "lodged" in reference to the deposit with the clerk, his Lordship did not think that any technical meaning could be attributed to the word "present" in either the Civil Procedure Code or the Limitation Act. A plaint could not be lodged with the clerk without being presented to him; and as in the ordinary course, he was the proper officer to receive it, his Lordship thought the suit was then instituted. The plaint passed out of the custody of the plaintiff, and the clerk had to see that it was brought before the judge. Sometimes the clerk was asked to note on the plaint the date of lodgement with him; and his Lordship believed that he usually did so when requested. The object of course was to have evidence available to prove the date of presentation in case any question should arise. Here, his lordship thought, then that the claim on promissory note E was not time-barred against the second defendant. The other points raised in behalf of the second defendant did not seem substantial. His Lordship gave a decree against both defendants for Rs. 9,650, and also against first defendant for Rs. 581, at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum till judgment and costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. The decree against the first defendant not to be executed during the continuance of the insolvency proceedings.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

AT to-morrow's meeting of the University Senate Mr. Justice Ranade will move the following resolution respecting the Government letter withholding sanction to what are known as the "examination by compartments" proposals of the Senate:—

"That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to take into consideration Government letter No. 1458 of 30th September last, and to submit within four weeks a report setting forth the circumstances with reasons, why, on the recommendation of three out of the four Faculties, the resolutions referred to in that letter were adopted by the Senate, after a full discussion of the whole question, by an overwhelming majority, and why for the same reasons, the Senate should re-affirm the principle involved in those resolutions, as being a principle which is recognised in part by some English and Scotch Universities, and also by this University in some of its existing regulations. N. B.—Pages 42, 43, 46, 54, 68, 70, 71, 84 and 88.) The report should further show how far from producing any of the evils apprehended, the changes proposed will tend to secure a more thorough mastery of different subjects on the part of the students and will eliminate the element of chance which at present mars the efficiency of the Examination test. Finally, it should point out how the resolutions in question only affect the Instructions to Examiners, which do not require the sanction of the Government and will necessitate any alterations or additions in the regulations sanctioned by the Government. The Committee should further have power to make any suggestions they may deem necessary to meet the objections suggested in the Government letter." (b) Mr. C. H. Setalvad, has given notice of his intention to move:—That a Committee (named at the meeting) be appointed to consider Government letter No. 1458 of 30th September, 1897, and the resolution of the Senate of September 1896, referred to therein and to submit its report to the Senate within a month from this date.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Saiyad Hadi Husain zemindar, of Chilkana, district Saharanpur, for clearing off leaves, knots, etc., from the sugarcane, to be called the "canolna." Peter Eadie, John Eadie, Peter Eadie, the younger, and John Scott Eadie, ring traveller makers all of Victoria works, Paisley, Renfrew for improvements in ring travellers for spinning and like machines. Henry Fornaro engineer and contractor 17 Convent-road Entally Calcutta, for an improved manufacture of water pipes. Arthur Judson Benedict, merchant, of Broad-street-house, New Broad-street, London E. C. for improvements in galvanic batteries. Robert Cooke Sayer engineer of 11, Clyde-road, Redland, Bristol, Gloucester, for improvements in electric railways and their vehicles. Alexander Wood mechanic of 80 Main-street, Gorbals, William Ruxton manager of Arthur and Co., Ld., of 40, Millbrae-road, Langside, and Jervis Coats, Junior, Secretary to the said company, of 78, Queen-street, all of Glasgow, for improvements in sewing machines for doing honeycombing work. Karl Andreas Zschorner, merchant, Vienna, Lower-Austria, for the art or process of manufacture of a fibrous material suitable for making paper from peat. Marcel Perreur-Lloyd, electrical engineer, of 14, Sherborne-lane, London, for improvements in and connected with the electro-deposition of copper and other metals on rotary cathodes. John Wight Livingstone, master mariner, British India Steam Navigation Co., Bombay, for deep and shallow sea sounding. Tanjore Kadumbur Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith and manufacturer, of N. 9, Gangao-street, Washerman's pettah, Madras, for lifting and self-filling water from wells and tanks. Dugald Drummond, engineer, of South Bank-lodge, Surbiton, of Surrey, for improvements in locomotive boilers. Frederick Francis Bennett, engineer, of Victoria-buildings, Victoria-street, and John Phythian, engineer, of Cross-street, both of Manchester, Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus of furnaces for burning refuse matter or other materials. The Commercial Ozone Syndicate, Limited, of 31, Lombard-street, London, for improvements in the oxidising of oils, and in apparatus for the purpose. Peter Smith Swan, broker, 12, Clive-row, Calcutta, for improvements in machines for pulling punkahs.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurfand dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

CHARGE OF GRIEVOUS HURT TO A BAILIFF.

A EUROPEAN CREDITOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Harris charged Clive Durant with causing grievous hurt to Shapurji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, who was assisted by Inspector Barker, appeared for the complainant, and the accused conducted his own defence.

Before the case was proceeded with, Durant, addressing the court, said he did not know with what offence he was charged, and that before evidence for the prosecution was led he begged respectfully to give the court notice of his intention to move the High Court under section 526a of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The magistrate: What application do you intend to make?

Accused: For a transfer of the case.

The magistrate: I will hear evidence in the case first.

Accused: The section 526a provides that the court shall grant an adjournment before the case was taken up.

The magistrate: I will proceed with the hearing. You may make any application you like to the High Court.

Accused: I ask it to be put on record that I applied for one month's adjournment.

The magistrate: I decline to entertain any application before I have heard evidence in the case.

Accused: The application that I intend to make to the High Court is not on grounds personal to your Worship. There are serious grounds why this case should not be now proceeded with in the interests of justice.

The magistrate declined to entertain his application, but made a note of the same at his request.

Mr. Kapadia then opened the case for the prosecution. He said that the complainant was a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and he had a order to arrest the accused under a writ of *casa* issued at the instance of a gentleman who was plaintiff in the case. Attempts were made by Durant and certain other persons to get him out of custody. As the police sepoys could not do anything to assist the bailiff, a European police constable was called to assist him. The European police officer took Durant and others to the Dhobia Talao police station, preparatory to sending them to the Registrar of the Small Causes Court. So far they did not wish to make any complaint. But at the police station, in the presence of Constable Harris, Durant, who seemed to be well versed in law, on some pretext or other, gave a strong blow on the nose of the complainant, in consequence of which his nasal bone was broken. There was no ground for Durant to do that. Mr. Harris was present then, and he at once arrested the accused. The accused was then taken before the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, where the Registrar told him to pay the money, and on his application extension of time was granted to him. Accused alleged that the complainant had no warrant in his possession when he was being arrested. The pleader contended that even if that had been the case the accused was not justified in assaulting the complainant, as he could have found redress in a court of law.

Shapurji Framji then gave his evidence. He stated that he was a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. He had got a writ of *casa* under which he was authorised to arrest the accused. At about 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, he went to the Kalbadevie Road, where accused met him. He told him (accused) that he had a warrant against him. Accused said that he was himself waiting for him, and wanted to speak to him about the matter. He then told him to stay the execution of the warrant for a few days, but witness said he could not do that. Then the accused began walking away from him, and witness thereupon caught him by his hand. Accused tried to free himself from his hold. The witness then seized him by his collar. When accused was struggling some sepoys came up, and witness explained the matter to them, and they went to call some European police officer. They brought Constable Harris, and witness told Durant to the police station. When the struggle was going on the accused said that he (witness) had no warrant of arrest with him. Witness said he had a warrant with him, and, raising his hand, showed it to him. A man, who was in the crowd, snatched the warrant from his hands and pulled it. The result was that the document was torn into two pieces, one of which remained in his hand and the other in the hand of the man who snatched it. They then went to the police station, where the accused gave him a blow on his nose with his fist. He was then taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was told

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Announcements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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A LADY going Home wishes to strongly recommend for a situation a young Eurasian Nurse. Nairl three years' good character. Accustomed to charge of Infants and a neat needlewoman. Apply Mrs. HAYWARD, care of Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

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TO LET, BUNGALOWS, on Sea Shore, at Versova, 2 miles from Station. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. CURRANEE, Versova near Andheri Station.

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6 JUNGLE HUNTING.—Appears to-day.
7 THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9 INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

THE Indian Council allotted yesterday a lakh of Wire Transfers on Bombay, and three lakhs on Calcutta, at Is. 4 1-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight, remained at Is. 3 7-32d.

Consols declined 1-16th per cent., to 112 11-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 117. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1-8th, to 2 3-8 per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 2 3-8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-8d., say to 26 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was half-a-cent. cheaper, at 56 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. An advance of 1-8th per cent. took place in the price of 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63 3-8. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, February shipment, via the Canal, was quoted at 10s. 6d. per ton. Braziers' Copper was 10s. higher, at £57 per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 37 3-4s. per 416lbs., seliers via Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antiwerp, and Dunkirk; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 36 1-4s. per 416lbs., buyers via Canal, same shipment, to the same ports, tone of the market dull; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-4s. per 416lbs. buyers via Canal, same shipment to the same ports, market dull; and Linseed at 37s. per 416lbs., December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via Canal, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady, sales 80,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 21,000 bales. The only change in spot prices was a decline of 1-16d. in Egyptian Fair Brown, at 3 7-8d. per lb. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The Manchester Market was steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York remained at 5 7-8 cents per lb. yesterday; Futures having been virtually unchanged at 5·68 cents for April, and 5·78 cents per lb. for July. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 53,000 bales; and the arrivals at the Ports for three seasons to date now give the following comparisons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts.....	53,000	3,000	24,000
Two days' do. ...	74,000	90,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept, 1897 ...6,579,000	5,420,000	3,918,000	

We now give our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, omitted from last evening's report :—

The Americane Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts.....	237,000	132,000	110,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	120,000	84,000	44,000
" Continent	85,000	66,000	83,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	6,435,011	5,311,000	3,877,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	3,179, 03	2,291,000	1,229,000
" " to Continent do. ...	3,771,000	1,761,000	1,973,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	1,210,012	1,179,000	971,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 21st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,850,000	4,291,490	4,101,180
" " Surats	81,000	151,320	231,680

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,008,000	1,194,710	1,110,960
" London	4,000	7,500	6,000
American Afloat	290,000	337,740	193,000
East Indian	2,000	7,750	14,000
Total ...	1,304,000	1,546,960	1,319,950
Price of Middling Americane ...	3 3-16d.	4d.	4 17-32d.
" Good Dollera.....	2 13-16d.	3 7-16d.	3 11-16d.
Difference.....	3-8d.	9-16d.	27-32d.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone today, with only a small business passing, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 Akote, at Rs. 144; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 147; the purchases by the Mills having aggregated 450 bales, consisting of 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs.147; Malkapore, at Rs. 148 1-2; Barsee, at Rs. 168; Daimargaum, at Rs. 147; and 50 Jalna, at Rs. 162 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton.....	9,991	bales.
Wheat.....	882	cwts.
Linseed	7,780	"
Rapeseed	1,827	"
Gingelly	10,649	"
Castorseed	3,000	"
Rice...	1,691	"

FREIGHTS have become dull and very little business is being transacted in this market. Something has been reported for Antwerp, ready, at 14s. per ton; but for future shipment we have heard of no transactions. We now quote 14s. to 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning, at Is. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at Is. 3 3-16 to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scarce to-day again, and a fair enquiry setting in from the Bazaar for Bank Telegraphic, for January transfer, and Calcutta also coming slightly easier, our market receded 1-32 to 1-16d., all round, closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....Is. 3 29-32d.	per rupee
" Telegraphic .....Is. 3 29-32d.	"
" 3 ms sight .....Is. 4d.	"
Credits 3 do..... ...Is. 4 1-8d.	"
Frances 3 do..... 1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market remains without animation; but higher rates have been quoted to-day for 3 1-2 per Cents, say 95 1-2 for Cash, and 96 for the February Settlement, which were the closing quotations.

SHARES.—There has been an advance of Rs. 10 each in Currimbhoy and Queen Mills, and Rs. 5, in Lukhmidas; China are Rs. 15 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggur ..... 2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 3-8
Bar Silver 26 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda (extra) left here to-day for China.
PLYMOUTH, JAN. 24.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here yesterday morning.
SUEZ, JAN. 24.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.
NAPLES, JAN. 24.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.
COLOMBO, JAN. 25.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.
Mail steamers Rome; from Australia, and Thames, from China, arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st January, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th January, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 15. Rs.	Jan. 21. Rs.
Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	50,39,429	53,41,581
Do. do. at Branches	15,51,140	18,03,385
Other Deposits	2,86,21,819	2,76,36,601
Post Bills	2,500	3,467
Credits, undrawn	13,30,386	13,85,000
Rs...	5,30,45,374	5,26,72,834
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,05,98,732	1,05,95,907
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	47,03,748	48,64,935
Loans do. do. do.	1,37,26,797	1,39,88,281
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	83,74,833	80,13,743
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,327
Stamps and Stationery	15,504	15,492
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,80,826	2,03,499
Cash	1,13,95,771	1,18,52,843
Rs..	5,30,45,374	5,26,72,83

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 24.
10 p.m. ... ... 74·2
TUESDAY.—JANUARY 25.
6 a.m. ... ... 69·7
10 a.m. ... ... 76·2
2 p.m. ... ... 82·6
4 p.m. ... ... 81·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RAJKOTE.

BIRTH.

McCAUSLAND January 20, at Rajkote, the wife of S. M. McCausland, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DES VŒUX—January 14, at Toungoo, the wife of Lieut H Des Vœux Burma Commission, of a son.
GODDARD—January 18, at Barrackpore, the wife of F A D'O Goddard, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.
HALPIN—January 16, at Umballa, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J Halpin, I M D, of a son.
HARRISON January 20, at No 3, Lansdown Road, Calcutta, the wife of Frank Harrison, of a son.
JOHNSTON—January 17, at Gorakhpur, the wife of D Laidlaie Johnston, I C S, of a daughter.
KAVANAGH—January 21, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr Hope Kavanagh, District Superintendent of Police, N-W P, of a daughter.
NAIRN—January 20, at No 15, Clive Row, Calcutta, the wife of George N Nairn, of a son.
SHARPE—January 9, at Neemuch, the wife of P St J Sharpe Assistant Engineer, Lyallpore, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SWANSTON—BRUCE-JOHNSTON—January 18, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon McCarthy, Captain Oliver Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers, to Kathleen, daughter of the late R Bruce-Johnston, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, and of Mrs Bruce-Johnston, 4, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1898.

AN interesting article in the *Calcutta Review* draws a curious historical parallel between the calamities of 1837 and 1897, the first being, as everyone knows, the year in which Her Majesty ascended the throne, and the second that of the Diamond Jubilee. Mr. Karkaria puts together a remarkable series of calamitous events which afflicted India sixty years ago, showing that plague, famine, cholera, mutiny, and divers other evils were as rife in India as in the year that has come to a close. The two afflictions which were spared the year of the accession were earthquake and the writings of a disaffected press. In all other repects the parallel is singularly complete. In April 1837, there was widespread alarm and panic at the announcement that the plague had broken out at Palee, in Marwarra, Rajputana. In that town of twelve thousand inhabitants, twelve hundred were carried off by the epidemic and eight thousand fled into the surrounding towns and villages, without, however, carrying the disease with them. The first victims were the Mussulman cloth-printers, three hundred of whom perished; it then spread to the Brahmins, the Mahajans, and Sowcars, and in fifteen days it had attacked all castes and classes. At the outset the people refused to believe that the ravages were due to the plague, for that disease, it was said, could not exist in the climate of India. Someone resident in Saugor wrote to a London newspaper to say that confidence was very much restored by this belief, which he seemed to think well-founded, for he added that the plague was never known in this country except for a few weeks in 1819-20, when it soon disappeared. That correspondent had not perused the Emperor Jehangier's Diary, in which that monarch described the ravages of the plague in Agra and other cities, towns, and villages two hundred years before. A Bombay paper, the *Courier*, published a letter from Neemuch, stating that the superintending surgeon at Palee regarded the disease as nothing more than a bad fever engendered by the filth and confined atmosphere of that town, "the streets being remarkably narrow and the houses being remarkably high." This doctor gave two reasons for refusing to believe that the disease was the plague. One was that the statement that it was introduced into the town in a caravan from Guzerat was erroneous, for there was no sickness in the caravan. Besides, the thousands of people who fled into the villages did not infect them, which must have been the case if the disease was the plague. The sickness was confined to the people, who fled from the town. As a matter of fact, the disease was undoubtedly plague and had broken out in Palee in the August of 1836. Of those attacked only two in a hundred survived. Dr. Irvine was sent to Palee to make inquiry, and he informed the Government that the mortality was caused by the true plague. It spread throughout the Upper Provinces, and in Marwar carried off fifty thousand people. There was great alarm at Delhi.

The Government ordered cordons to be established round the great cities, and information to be given as to the symptoms of the disease, so as to put people on their guard, and the establishment of quarantine where practicable. All letters and parcels were fumigated in Calcutta. The neglect of this precaution in the case of letters sent to public offices and houses of business, "particularly in the Burra Bazaar," was commented on in the local press. "Should the disease ever make its appearance in the crowded part of the native town, no measure would be capable of arresting its progress; and removal, separation, and blockade of houses in the Burra Bazaar and its neighbourhood appear to us equally impracticable." As Mr. Karkaria points out, history repeats itself. This is precisely what Calcutta has been saying since the outbreak of the plague in Western India in 1896-97. Moreover, the Hindus then, as now, believed the disease to be a visitation from Heaven for the political sins of the Government. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, determined to adopt stringent measures to stop the progress of the plague. "The exponents of Native opinion were not slow to declare that they were unsuited to the inveterate prejudices of the people; but Metcalfe believed," says his biographer, "that in such a crisis it was his duty to take a larger view of the question and to save the people in spite of themselves." He ordered a cordon of posts on the frontiers to prevent the ingress into British territories of any person from an infected or suspected area, without undergoing quarantine. Last year a high Government official said that as long as the British Government ruled in India there would be no quarantine. We are now familiar with the word and the thing in Bombay and in other parts of India, and it appears that the first year of her Majesty's reign quarantine was the very first measure resorted to by the Government. In 1837, famine prevailed throughout Bengal and the Upper Provinces, a hot season of extraordinary severity being succeeded by a drought which blistered the earth and many people dropped down in the streets of Calcutta or died on boardship from the extremity of thirst. The famine extended from Orisa to Beluchistan. In the then independent Kingdom of Oudh the people could not pay the land tax, and as the King would not remit it, there was a furious sacrifice of life every day in the fighting that ensued. In Rajputana people poured from the Native States into British territory where the Government did much to mitigate suffering, but the organised measures for the relief of famine which were in operation in 1897 were then unknown. Famine was followed by cholera and fever, which raged in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay and caused fearful mortality. In Cawnpore cholera carried off numbers of British soldiers, and many regiments moving through the country were attacked.

A spirit of disaffection prevailed throughout the land. Metcalfe had written two years before: "We have no hold on the affections of Indians; more than that, disaffection is universal." An insurrection broke out in the Madras Presidency, where the insurgents besieged Mangalore. The disaffection which spread through Mysore was caused by Brahmin conspiracy. The Native army was a source of great anxiety; sepoys fired at and killed two of their native officers. At Kampti a sepoy fired at his European officer; at another station Ensign Blenkinsop was murdered by a sowar. Fighting between Hindus and Mahomedans occurred in the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies. Altogether there was some ground for the statement of the "Asiatic Journal," reviewing the year, that not since India was first occupied was there such deep and dangerous disaffection. The times were out of joint. Disastrous fires occurred in Calcutta, Surat, and elsewhere. In the latter city, where the fire covered an area of three miles, the number of houses destroyed was variously estimated at from five thousand to twenty thousand, and the city has never recovered from the effects of that catastrophe. Five hundred persons perished in the flames, and great numbers of cattle. The shroffs and native bankers and men of property were ruined, and the population were left without food or shelter, many of them perishing of famine and disease. Bombay was visited by a terrific hurricane the results of which the *Bombay Gazette* of that day described as follows :—"The bay was strewn with bales of cotton and wrecks of boats and ships; in the Back Bay the dead were washed out of their graves and floated about the shore. . . . The roofs of the terraces in the Fort were carried away in the mass and were to be seen floating along on the wind as if they had been but mere Pullicat handkerchiefs. Out of nearly fifty vessels in the harbour scarcely more than six were to be found which had not suffered from the gale." Four hundred houses in the Native town were destroyed, and the East India Company lost two steamers and two ships of its fleet. Bombay and India survived all the calamities of sixty years ago, they will survive the calamities of the last two years, and will prosper in the next sixty.

WITH a plague mortality in Bombay which continues to grow week by week, and a diminishing mortality from the same cause in the mofussil, the Plague Committee are fully justified in abandoning the quarantine on in-coming passengers, while at the same time taking further measures to prevent the re-infection of the up-country districts by Bombay people. In the week ending on January 21st, there were only 843 deaths from plague outside Bombay as compared with 1,358 in the corresponding week of last month. The figures for the same dates in this city are 761 and 172, respectively. The increase in the case of Bombay has been as progressive as the decline in the mofussil. It will thus be seen that the situation has greatly altered since Christmas, and that however advisable quarantine was in the closing months of last year, it is no longer called for. As was inevitable it has been a great hindrance to trade, but owing to the present sad state of the city its abandonment will not bring about much improvement. Up-country traders will still keep away so as to avoid the risks of infection and the inconveniences of detention upon starting on the homeward journey. As compared with the week before Christmas, the plague deaths in Poona have dropped from 250 to 77, in the Satara district from 726 to 208, and in the Sholapur district from 229 to 75, and a marked decrease has also occurred in Belgaum. In other districts during the month plague has either remained stationary or has increased somewhat, but in none of them are the figures alarmingly high. The only return which markedly contrasts with that of the week before Christmas in regard to its length is that from Baroda, where the deaths have risen from 24 to 109, the city being chiefly affected. This indeed is a feature of most of the district and Native States returns: it is the principal cities that suffer most. In the villages when grouped together the mortality falls far short of that in the large towns. Fully 400 of the plague deaths outside Bombay last week occurred in the Zilla towns or Native State capitals, and if from the remaining mofussil deaths we eliminate the good sized market towns we have but a small total of plague mortality to allot to the rural inhabitants. Their comparative immunity is principally due to two factors—the ease with which the whole population can be camped out when cases have occurred in a village, and the readiness of the rustics themselves to keep away the disease by refusing to admit into their midst suspicious strangers. The steady decline of the plague in the mofussil, both in towns and villages, during the cold weather, has shown that whatever may be the case in Bombay, the disease has no special affinity to the winter months up-country.

THE progress of events in the Far East together with the rumours of alliance between Great Britain and Japan give special interest to the manual of "Commerce and Industry in the Empire of Japan," published in English by the Bureau of Commerce, a copy of which has been sent us by the Japanese Consul. According to the preface it is mainly intended for the use of visitors to the Island Kingdom, but it contains in a compendious form so much information of interest to business men having commercial transactions with the country that to them the work will be more valuable even than to the tourist. The book bears traces of somewhat hurried production, and no doubt in the future edition that is promised the omissions thereby caused, including the want of a good index, will be rectified. It contains maps of the principal cities and treaty ports, together with numerous commercial tables, the official rules in regard to Customs and Consular officers, and a directory of principal merchants and manufacturers. The tabular trade statements show that the foreign commerce of Japan a generation ago was less than ten per cent. of what it now is. As indicating the care that is taken to make the most of all the economic products the country yields, it is interesting to note that cuttle fish is exported to the value of a million yen per annum, and sea-weed to nearly the same amount, and a very substantial trade is done in such articles as dried awabi, shrimps, iriks, and various kinds of dried and shell fish, to say nothing of fans, screens, wall-paper, paper lanterns, and other fancy commodities which find their way to every civilized country in the world. In fact, the export trade is principally made up of cheap fancy articles. Raw materials figure very little in the returns, for the Japanese believe in utilising their own products instead of sending them abroad, and also in supplementing them by extensive imports from other countries. The booklet is official, and of course does not enter into the problems presented by the rapidity of the industrial development of the country, and by the suddenness with which such economic changes as the abandonment of silver currency has been carried out. The Japan of to-day vastly differs from the Japan of twenty years ago, but her statesmen have not yet learned that in the long run steady and cautious progress is better calculated to ensure the advancement of the nation than too rapid an adaptation of Western models for which the people are unprepared.

THE week's season reports show that rain is still wanted if crops are to be as abundant as is necessary to bring down prices. In Madras there is not sufficient water for irrigation purposes in many districts and more rain is wanted everywhere. Agricultural operations are retarded and pasture is failing. Most staple dry grains are dearer and are touching scarcity rates in eight collectorates, while in Tinnevelly there is no improvement whatever. Throughout the Bombay presidency the standing crops are in good condition except where already damaged by blight, excessive cold, or locusts. Prices are falling, though there are still over twelve thousand in receipt of relief, though the total throughout India is now little over fourteen thousand. Bengal prices are stationary, though harvests are good. Showers would be beneficial to the spring crops and to Monghyr poppy; but rain is by no means so urgently needed as in Madras. It is, however, much needed in the North-West Provinces for unirrigated crops. Fortunately, however, markets are well supplied and there is no scarcity of fodder. The condition of irrigated spring crops in the Punjab is good, but those on dry lands are suffering for want of rain, which is urgently needed. The prospects of winter crops in the Central Provinces are generally fair, but there too the fields are crying out for rain, which still holds off. Burma, Mysore, Coorg and other provinces are not generally in need of rain and prospects on the whole are satisfactory.

THE reference made in these columns yesterday to a letter addressed by Government to the University on the subject of a closer adherence to the requirements of Section 12 of the Act of Incorporation, contained an error in fact which should at once be rectified. We learn on the best authority that there is no foundation for the statement that the letter in question owed its initiation to any discussion between a member of Government and Professor Gokhale regarding the continuance of the grant-in-aid to the Fergusson College. As a matter of fact, the precise obligations imposed on Government by the Act, after being overlooked for many years, had claimed official notice, and action was being taken long before Mr. Gokhale's return to India.

TELEGRAPHIC advice received yesterday from Hongkong shows that the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 8,000 bales. Exchange on Bombay is Rs. 141 1-2.

THE Royal Indian Marine ship Canning will proceed to Karachi on the 12th February with the 35th Field Battery and the 23

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE COMING ZOLA TRIAL.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The witnesses to be called by M. Zola at his trial will include the Secretaries and Military attaches of the Russian, German, Austrian, British, and Italian Embassies, General Billot, ex-President Perier, besides ex-Ministers and prominent officers.

NEW COMPLEXION TO THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

JAN. 24.

Herr von Buelow, Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated in the Reichstag, to-day, that Captain Dreyfus never had the remotest connection with any German agents.

This confirms the belief that Russia is the Power implicated in the Dreyfus affair, and hence the reticence of the French Government for fear of impairing the Franco-Russian alliance.

THE CHINESE LOAN QUESTION.

JAN. 25.

Reuter wires from Pekin that the British and Russian Ministers still continue to negotiate with the Tsungliyamen.

It is stated that the Chinese loan depends upon which exerts the most pressure.

THE KIAOCHAU QUESTION.

JAN. 24.

Herr von Buelow stated in the Reichstag, to-day, that the economic policy regarding Kiaochau was based upon the principle of live and let live.

INDIAN BARRISTERS.

JAN. 25.

There are fifteen Indians among the 64 students to be called to the bar to-morrow.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

JAN. 24.

Mr. Gladstone's neuralgia is better.

LORD NEVILL CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Lord William Nevill was, to-day, charged at the Bow Street Police Court with fraud arising out of the case of Lowis vs. Clay.

Bail was accepted in the sum of two thousand pounds.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. George Dixon, Unionist member of Parliament for Edgbaston.

[Mr. George Dixon, who was a member of the largest export firm in Birmingham, returned to parliamentary life in 1885, after a voluntary absence of eight years. He took a leading part in the interest of "the League" programme in the education controversy which accompanied the fortunes of Mr. Forster's Education Bill and he was for a number of years chairman of the Birmingham School Board. He was mayor of the town in 1869, and president of the Liberal Association. He was one of Mr. Chamberlain's loyal supporters, though his views seemed to approximate more nearly to Mr. Bright's. Mr. Dixon was educated at Leeds Grammar School, was 77 years of age, and a widower. No other member of the Birmingham group commanded such general respect, and the absence of opposition to him at the last election was in the main a tribute to his personal character.]

THE MEKRAN INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

Lieutenant Southey has reached Pasni, on the Mekran coast, in the steamer Patrick Stewart, with mules for Colonel Mayne's force. He has re-opened telegraphic communication with that place, so order is evidently restored there. A letter also has been received from the Khan of Kelat's Governor, the Nazim, which shows that Kalotak was all right up to the 15th.

MILITARY NEWS.

With a view to improving the mobilization arrangements of the Ammunition Columns, the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme whereby the Ammunition Columns units will be so organised that each unit may, if necessary, be mobilised independently. The Head-quarter units of the equipped columns will then be commanded in peace by the same officers as in war.

The scales of tents and transport are to be received to give each unit its own share; and the distribution of horses will also be altered.

A small committee will probably meet early next season in Simla to discuss further changes which have been proposed and which involve the whole system of mobilising the artillery and maintaining it in the field by means of supplying batteries.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

ONE OF THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

POONA, JAN. 25.

The case against the two gunners is proceeding The first accused in his statement before the Court, to-day, repeated that he saw a hyena at a distance, and went to shoot it. He heard the cry of Clark for help, and ran back, and in a scuffle with the villagers which followed his gun went off, and a man was seen to fall. He reported the occurrence on arriving in camp to Brigade-Sergeant Major May, and was ordered to show himself to Surgeon-Lieutenant Kiddle, who treated him for the injuries.

The second accused, Gunner Clark, was discharged, and then put in the witness-box, when he confirmed all that Piper said.

Medical evidence alone remains to be given. The case is proceeding.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 12 attacks and 6 deaths recorded in the City, to-day; 2 deaths in the Cantonment; and 2 cases and 2 deaths in the District.

No cases occurred in the Suburbam limits.

There are altogether 278 persons under treatment in the various plague hospitals.

MAHOMEDAN GATHERING AT BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, JAN. 24.

A meeting of the Borah community was held here at the instigation of Shaikh Kadarbhai Mulla Amiji Lakrawalla, in his premises, to vote an address of congratulation, the text to be inclosed in a silver casket, to Seth Adamji Peerbhai, on his being appointed to the honourable post of Sheriff, a distinction of which his co-religionists are justly proud, and for which the community naturally feels very grateful to H. E. Lord Sandhurst. They also expressed their gratified by the honor conferred on Sayadna Mohammed Burhanuddin Saheb—therare title of Rafiuddin—as a mark of appreciation for his innumerable charities and public spirit. A vote of heartfelt thanks and an address, in a silver casket, is to be conveyed to Seth Hakimji Adamji Lakarawalla, for constructing the splendid mosque for Borahs, at Bombay, and for his other charities, was also passed at this meeting. Bhaisaheb Ismalji Badruddin occupied the chair. There were present Amilsaheb Shekh Farzulabhai and other Borah gentlemen of position and influence, and leading gentlemen of other Mahomedan communities, including Messrs. Alladin Devjibhai, Mahomedali Abdulali, and Mussa Abdulla, who also took part in promoting the objects of the meeting. A vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Kadarkbhai and the distribution of pan-sopari terminated the proceedings.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

CONTINUED WIRE-CUTTING AND RAIDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

A telegram of the 24th from Parachinar, Kurram, runs:—A raiding party of Kassankhel and Matai Waziris carried off a number of sheep and camels from Shabak on the 21st. Sowars from the Kurram Militia pursued them, and re-captured all the stolen animals, besides wounding several of the raiders.

Peshawar, 24th.—All the wounded among the ranks in Tirah Force are doing well, except No. 4,544, Private Caviney, K. O. S. B.'s.

Jamrud, 24th.—Wire was cut near Jamrud last night.

HOW SERGEANT WALKER WAS TAKEN PRISONER.

LAHORE, JAN. 24.

Sergeant Walker has left the Camp at Mamani, and returned to his regiment. On the night of 14th December during General Westmacott's rear-guard action, Sergeant Walker was with his Company of the Royal Scots Fusiliers protecting the guns while retiring. He was ordered to get in front of his company to direct the pace of the retirement, when he fell into a dark nullah, and was stunned by the fall. The enemy came down and shot him in the left arm. The wound was slight, but the bullet took in a piece of his clothing. On the enemy coming down, they were fired upon by a company and were forced to retire. Sergeant Walker had not been missed at this time. The enemy then came back, and Sergeant Walker, struggling up the side of the nullah, unfortunately found himself on the wrong side, and face to face with the Afridis, who fired at him, one bullet passing close to his head; but finding he was wounded made him prisoner and took his rifle, ammunition, and accoutrements. He was then

STRIPPED OF HIS UNIFORM,

which was afterwards returned to him on the representation of an Afridi Sowar of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment. He was taken down the nullah and passed to the Afridi camp fires, and was blindfolded, probably to prevent him seeing their killed and wounded. He was then taken to a village near Saran Su:, where he was kept a close prisoner by his captors, the Aka Khels, an Afridi sentry always remaining in the room with him with a loaded rifle. His food consisted of coarse rice and maize, and he was allowed goat's flesh twice a week.

HE SPENT CHRISTMAS AS PRISONER

with the Aka Khels. Snow fell, and Maidan and Bagh were covered with nearly two feet of snow. A Bunnia from Kohat brought letters and papers from a friend which were a great relief to him in the night. This Bunnia proposed to Sergeant Walker a plan of escape, but on consideration he refused it. A Malik of the Sipah Khels visited the village, and he took him away to another village, opposite our late Camp at Sheo Khel. Sergeant Walker tried to ascertain the Afridi losses on the 12th, and believes they were about 160 killed. The report of Sir Havelock Allan's murder reached the Afridis by runners. Sergeant Walker found a medical haversack amongst a loot the Afridis had taken, and dressed his own wound daily, which did well. He was now more kindly treated, and made great friends with the village children, with whom he was allowed to play.

HIS HOPES OF RELEASE NOW ROSE,

but at all times through his captivity he believed he would be ransomed. The illustrated papers sent to him by General Westmacott amused the Afridis very much, and he did his best to explain to them that negociations were now going on for his release, and a big Jirgah was held to discuss the terms. One evening, after food was served, the Malik started off with his prisoner towards the hills; and avoiding all villages in the road, brought him along through the night, and at dusk, the following day, the

BRITISH CAMP AT MAMANIA WAS SIGHTED,

to his intense joy. On arrival he was well dressed in an uniform and looked well and strong. There is no doubt he owes his release in part to his soldierly bearing in captivity and to friends that he made amongst the captors. The Afridis deplore the damage done by our army in Tirah, but did not appear to be hard pressed for food. Government have ordered the release of five Malikdin pensioned soldiers who were held in custody as hostages at Kohat in accordance with the promise of the Chief Political Officer to the Malikdin Khels, who were concerned in the release of the Sergeant.

RIFLE THIEVING.

Advices from the Kurram Valley state that the Chokkai has lately visited Tirah, where he attended a great meeting of the Afridi Jirgahs, and returned with some Lee-Metford rifles he had purchased on the night of the 17th instant. Two Martini Henri rifles were stolen from the lines of the 28th Punjab Infantry at Kohat. Constant thieving is reported to be going on at Bannu.

There is a proposal before Government to organise a Moveable Column for the Swat Valley on the lines of the Kurrum Moveable Column, which did such excellent work on the Samana. It is thought that three more battalions will suffice. Three more battalions, including one British Regiment, will probably form the Garrison for Malakhand, the posts not including Kotal, the defence of which is separately provided for already. The five Native Battalions will be the 16th Bengal Infantry, 21st Punjab Infantry, 38th Dogras, the 3rd Bombay Infantry, and another regiment not yet named, but probably either the 24th or the 31st Punjab Infantry.

THE RECALCITRANT ZAKHAKHELS.

REPORTED CONNIVANCE BY THE AMIR.

Some special measures are now contemplated to put an end to the continued depredations of the Zakkakhels of the Khyber. Their two principal Maliks, Khwas Khan and Wali Mahommad Khan, are reported to be living at Dakka, whence they frequently move into Girdi Hazarnao, and Kantardin, all these, including Dakka, being in Afghan territory.

What is required, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," in addition to severe punishment, is some action that will deprive the maliks of the passive encouragement they receive from the Amir's officials. It is reported that the Amir is acquainted by special means through his agents of everything that occurs within his territory on the frontier.

It is the opinion of Sir William Lockhart and Colonel Warburton, two men in the best position to judge, that throughout these disturbances the Amir, whilst openly declining to countenance the several tribes, has through his agents incited them to determined opposition. These Zakka Khel maliks are known to possess landed property in Peshawar district, which surely should at once be confiscated and disposed of by public sale to mark Government's sense of their wrong-doing.

(Appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.)

THE LAHORE PAPER ON GENERAL LOCKHART'S DESPATCHES.

LAHORE, JAN. 25.

Commenting on General Lockhart's Despatches, the Lahore paper says there can be no disguising the fact that much dissatisfaction will be felt at the discrimination shown in the Despatch in respect to the acts of individuals and of regiments. Quite the bravest of many brave deeds performed below the Dargai heights have been allowed to pass by unrecorded. That no particular mention of Captain Robinson's consummate bravery should be made, leaves behind an unpleasant suspicion, that at times a G. O. C. in commending acts of valour may be influenced by alien considerations.

PICTURESQUE INDIA,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.

VI.

THE COURTS AND CAMPS OF THE NATIVE PRINCES.

THE *entourage*, the attendant circumstances of Native Princes—always of a dramatic character like a *mise en scene*—vary infinitely according to the scenery and the climate of the territory. For it must never be forgotten that the Princes are scattered over several climes and many degrees of latitude and longitude. But in many, perhaps in most, cases there will be a general resemblance. The best, indeed the only, way of depicting and pourtraying this is to take an imaginary example in this wise.

A traveller should not leave India without seeing, if he possibly can, one or more of the Native Princes at home, amidst the court, the state, the pomp. Let us suppose that he has made friends with the British Resident at one of these Courts, and is paying a visit about the time of some ceremonial occasion relating to business with the British Government, or some festive occasion relating to the family of the prince—and that he accompanies the Resident on the official visit.

AN IMPOSING PROCESSION.

The start would be made from the Residency in a procession—say, firstly, of elephants. Now an elephant unclad and unadorned is an unwieldy and clumsy looking beast. But when he is gorgeously caparisoned, has a howdah, or ornamental wooden tower on his back filled with richly dressed men, has another gaily clad man with an iron prong seated on his neck—and moves along with his big ears swinging to and fro like the leaves of a gigantic tree, his sinuous trunk, and his shambling gait—he somehow represents the very poetry of elephantine motion. When, say, fifty, perhaps even a hundred, of these creatures are arranged together in a long line of four abreast outside the town and two abreast after entering the streets, the spectacle—as a combination of nature and of art!—is one of unrivalled magnificence. Alongside of the procession will be lines of cavalry, horses gaily caparisoned, with cavaliers brilliant in arms, armour and equipment. The smart nimble ambling of the horses affords a capital contrast with the wavy, ponderous, swaying movements of the elephants. The effect is that of yachts and small craft alongside of ironclads in the gala brightness of a naval review. There may be also a set of camels not so numerous: still, so far as they go, highly picturesque. The camels by themselves are far from attractive, but with their tasselled headgear, their saddles and crimson saddlecloths, with riders in uniform, they become effective objects in the scenic combination. Such a procession, diversified by standards borne aloft on tall staves with the sheen of silk waving in the gentle breeze, has artistically more of the *gusto grande* than anything of the kind to be seen in Europe. So the vast cortege winds its way through streets, with the house tops and the carved projecting balconies crowded with groups of spectators, each group with the parti-coloured costumes looking like a tulip bed. So it nears the palace, and then the way is lined by troops, horse and foot. There is always something formal perhaps unavoidably inartistic—about Western uniforms. Not so, however, with the martial garbs of the East. They vary with each body of men: the massive turban will be succeeded by the sharp pointed helmet—the breast-plate by some rich coloured stuffs—the firelock and the short sword by the spear, the shield and the scimitar. In all cases there will be the waist-band and girdle loaded with daggers. As each body presents arms one after another the changes in the glint, the flesh, the shimmer of the steel present an endless variety, like a kaleidoscope. The National Anthem is rendered by band after band, with many faults of harmony and melody as might be expected. As the precincts of the Palace are reached the military give place to the civil establishments and to the servitors of the Court. Line after line will appear of men bearing maces tudded with bright metals, carrying flags worked with many devices, holding aloft spears with fringes and tassels, sportively brandishing burnished knives. At length the procession halts and wheels round with impressive effect, the military and civil establishments forming a gorgeous background.

THE HALL OF AUDIENCE.

So the visitor passes along the vestibules to the hall of audience, through ranks of nobles and chiefs in full dress—turbans, embroidered vests, robes touching the ground, massive girdles, slippers finely worked. These costumes, though gorgeous, are yet harmonious in colour with artistic quality. Then jewels begin to appear. In one case the frontage of a turbaned head will sparkle with diamonds massed together in rich profusion. In another the swarthy neck will be encircled with the deep hues of the ruby and the emerald. In another there will be a breast-plate resplendent with the sapphire and the onyx. In another the muscular arm will be clasped by armlets shining with the softer and paler light of pearls. In another there will be a waist-band heavy laden with well-polished poignards, or with daggers velvet-sheathed and hilts embossed with jewels. The slippers peeping out from beneath the ornamental hems of the robes make as yet a pictorial finish to the costumes; they should be looked at now, for they will presently disappear.

The figures are generally tall and well proportioned and the dress makes them seem taller. The countenances should be studied so far as may be possible in the few glances that are permissible! The passing salutations, and their bows are elaborately formal indeed, yet easy, graceful, flexible, and devoid of stiffness, just as if the men and their ancestors had been to the manner born, and as if they had never done anything else from their childhood onwards. The faces too are noble; the regular features often aquiline, the cheek bone not prominent but rather subdued, the hazel eyes full of expression, the hair of the head entirely hidden, but the trimmend and pointed moustache and long black beard set off the many hues of the dress. At the last some two or three personages will appear of still higher rank, still more bedizened and jewelled, still more stately in their courtesy. These will be some near relations of the Prince. The attitude of all will indicate a cordiality in their welcome, and the threshold of the Audience Chamber is reached.

HOW AN INDIAN PRINCE RECEIVES.

The Prince's Reception Chamber may have a ceiling with massive teakwood beams and rafters—or a concave roof with a long vista of arches—in either case there will be spacious verandahs, like aisles. He himself will be seated either on a raised dais of painted wood, with cushions of glistening silk, or on a throne with girded canopies. In either case there will be attendants waving fans of feathers or of horse-hair with gilded handles to brush off imaginary flies—this ceremony being the special symbol of sovereignty. As the Resident in his uniform, and his staff, and the guests, approach they will be seated on chairs—and the native company already mentioned will seat themselves rapidly all around on carpets of fine texture and pattern. The latter will now be barefooted, the gilded slippers having been scrupulously left on the threshold of the chamber. Behind these figures seated on the ground, there will be massed the attendants already mentioned, now standing in groups. The whole company of all ranks have their eyes bent on their Prince with superstitious veneration perhaps, but with fervid loyalty and glowing zeal. The rays of the declining sun light up a scene sombre indeed but replete with scenic effect. Close to the Prince will be the Vizier and the chief officers of the realm, powerful ministers perhaps, but at this moment bending in meek submission before their master. The manner of the Prince will differ from that of the nobles already mentioned. It will evince a studied politeness indeed, but will be more distant, and will indicate a sort of self-consciousness arising from the memories of ancient pedigree and from the life-long habit of receiving reverence. The conversation will be of a formal character between the Prince and the Resident; but even then each will learn something of the other's disposition by interchanging glances and by some words dropped as if by chance amidst the formalities. Perhaps some Oriental music, with a dance called Nauch may form a brief interlude. Stringed instruments will be played in a manner like that of the Hungarian music in Europe—airs tuneful though somewhat monotonous. The women dancers will be robed in brilliant gauze down to the ankles; they will often sing as they dance; their movements will be measured and graceful, representing the poetry of quiet motion. Or there may be a barbaric dance with masques, one man disguised as a bear, one as a wolf, one as a monkey, and so forth; the movements being, of course, utterly grotesque.

Perhaps, too, if the occasion be one relating to the family of the Prince, there may be a presentation of gifts on ornamenial trays—one tray with shawls, silks, brocade, another with rich stuffs, locally made, another with sandal wood or satin wood inlaid with horn and ivory, another with copper or iron exquisitely enamelled or inlaid with gold and silver, and so forth. These the Resident will accept officially, but not personally. It is a matter of courtly business; and he will send return presents as equivalents from the treasury of his Residency.

Then the Prince will call for the essence of roses with the green leaf of the betel nut, and that will be the signal for the rising of the assembly. After the strained attention, the immense curiosity, the anxiety to miss naught worth seeing, there will be momentarily a sense of relief.

A GARDEN OF DELIGHT.

In the twilight after sundown, it will be possible to see something of the palatial courtyards, the ever-greens, the pomegranates, the myrtles, the orange trees, with the fountains and glittering jets, the lofty walls the lattices and trellised windows of the Zenana or women's apartments, the lofty cone of the palace temple surmounting the whole. The stables may be visited but they will hardly impress a European visitor accustomed to the arrangements of England. So may the elephant stables, only these structures are not comparable to those which must have existed in former ages as shown by the ruined masonry of the elephant stables to be seen in some places. The manageric and its inmates—the tiger, the bear, the rhinoceros, the hyæna—will be in a zoological garden on a small scale. If there should be a so-called fight in a arena between wild animals, it will be an amusing affair, though somewhat clumsy, and without any serious intent on the part of either combatant. If there be an aviary that will be a rare sight, with the plumage and the varied characteristics of the birds, flying, hopping and stalking about as if to the music of the twittering choir. Pets too there will be with their pretty ways, every kind of small animal—except dogs.

Such diversions, however, are only by way of preparing for the entertainment of the evening. Torches will by this time have been lighted to guide the visitors to some elevated terrace amidst multitudes who are by this time flitting about, the air being full of that resonance which comes from innumerable voices in laughter and joyousness. The terrace will overlook an artificial lake environed by groves of palms which cast dark reflections on the water. The darkness of these reflections will be broken by the long lines of illumination marking the margin of the lake, every lamp being doubled by its image on the water as on a mirror. Every curve in the form of the lake, every line of terrace, perhaps even the architecture of the palace, will be picked out by lines of light. Then the fireworks will begin. Fountains with jets of golden light, mimic fortresses blazing with broadsides of fire, balls and globes of light, red, blue and green, springing into the air; rockets piercing the sky and then dropping rain of sapphire, of ruby, of emerald, of opal; and the whole display—fountains, fortress, globes and balls, rockets and rain—being so arranged as to be reflected on the lake. This duplication of effect has evidently been calculated upon beforehand. The night is advancing before the entertainment is over, and the visitor remounts his elephant amidst the sounds of the National Anthem, and returns home with a hundred images dancing about in his brain. But his guiding thought will be this: that he has just moved among a people who have the dramatic instinct, and an eye for effect; not always infallible in taste perhaps, still in genius for pictorial combination not surpassed and rarely equalled by any race on earth.

HOW THE PRINCE'S GUESTS ARE ENTERTAINED.

Or let us take another scene and suppose that a royal hunt or battue has been appointed. No stiff sport such as that described in a previous article is to be expected, still there will be some sport of a mild type; and sights picturesque or characteristic will be met with. The road to cover will be gay, without any regular cavalcade, but with the foot-runners and with the horsemen ambling about in the loosest order amidst the trees, the crops, the lanes;—the visitors will probably be on elephants. Some amusements on the way will be provided by hawks and falcons being let loose to catch birds, and so forth. The picturesqueness increases as the motley company approaches the forest. The horsemen and footmen—all more or less brightly clad, popping, so to speak, in and out of the brushwood, the shrubs, the reeds and tall grasses, lend animation to the green of the vegetation and to the sylvan landscape. So the forest is reached, with the umbrageous trees of species not known in northern climes, their branches overhanging often a dense undergrowth. Then the attendant horse and foot retire. The visitor mounts a tree and is seated in a rude structure called a "*machan*," which may be described as a settee with protecting sides, almost like a box, made of cane, of twigs, and the like. He fixes his gaze on the jungle, listening for a rustle in the thicket. From his vantage point amidst the foliage he is supposed to shoot the game which is beaten up towards him. Soon he will hear the voices of the beaters in the distant jungle. The big fierce game and the Carnivoræ will never be encountered by him in this way, but the wild pig will come rushing past, the antelope will be fleeting by, and so he will get many a snap shot. The larger deer, with their broad flanks and lumbering gait, will afford him a far easier mark.

Or, after dismissing all miscellaneous attendants and proceeding with a few skilled persons towards the green standing crops, he may see a very curious sight only to be had in the camp of a Native Prince. In these rich crops deer are feeding unconcernedly. Amidst the fields are narrow roadways along which small covered carts drawn by bullocks are constantly moving on the ordinary business of agriculture. The deer do not mind these at all, believing them to be what indeed they generally are—quite harmless. But this time one of them carries a deadly freight, blindfolded and carefully covered so that no scent may escape and give warning. This freight is a cheeta, a leopard with teeth and jaws, body and limbs of the feline order but with paws like those of a wolf, and without retractile claws. When the cart comes within striking distance of the unsuspecting deer, the cheeta is suddenly brought out, the bandage is withdrawn from his eyes, and he beholds his prey. Instantly he goes for the deer in leaps and bounds—he knows not how to run. The deer speeds away, winged with the fleetness of agonised terror. If the cheeta be not on him within a few seconds, the game is up—the victim is saved. But each mighty bound of the cheeta is equal to a dozen strides of the frightened deer, and so in the twinkling of an eye the teeth of the pursuer will be fleshed in the hindquarters of the prey; and a cry piteous to hear issues from the dying creature. The incredible agility of the cheeta makes him seem to be flying in the air, as his feet can scarcely be seen to touch the earth at each bound.

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CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23.

SINCE my last letter social gatherings in Calcutta have been more private than official. The races, however, last Saturday, were an occasion when a larger number of well dressed people were to be found together than any private entertainment could accommodate, so was the garden party at Belvedere on Monday, which, by the way, reintroduced a number of Calcutta folk to the delightful old game of croquet. It is not quite the croquet of one's youth, but has all the charm of the old fashioned diversion, and played in the Lieutenant-Governor's gardan in Alipore, which is quite the most home like, as well as being the largest of the grounds in Calcutta, gives a restful background to the energy of the tennis and badminton courts, which not a few of us whose service in Bengal is lengthening itself out are able to appreciate very keenly. On Tuesday, afternoon took place a pretty wedding at the Cathedral, where Miss Bruce Johnston, niece to Sir Patrick Playfair was married to Captain Swanston, lately A.-D.-C. to Sir George White, and the same evening was a very successful dance at Government House. On Wednesday, Sir Alexander Mackenzie left Calcutta on tour, to be followed on Friday by a not unimportant section of fashionable Calcutta which will then be hurrying across the province to witness the eclipse at Buxar, where the Viceroy will also be in camp. Meanwhile, dinners and receptions there have been galore and not a few very pleasant expeditions on the river, which is beginning to lose the raw chill of the early cold weather and blossom instead into that dreamy balminess as the sun goes down which even those whose flirting days are over find extremely seductive. The cheroot has very nearly ousted the pipe in Calcutta, and good reasons too exist for the change, especially in the hot weather and the rains, but as the lap, lap, of the quiet waters of the Hooghly breaks the warm stillness of the afternoon reaches below the city, away from the clatter of the railway and the din and smoke of factories, Cavendish and Honeydew regain their supremacy and the man who finds a pipe and 'baccy in his side pocket is for the time being rich.

Though the relief it has occasioned to the money market has been distinctly marked, the Paper Currency Bill, which I suppose must be regarded as the event of the week, has been talked about more in connection with its possibly becoming the antecedent of legislation directed to the fixing of the much desired minimum of exchange, than for such merits as it possesses of itself. The subject has been very fully threshed out, however, already, and nothing very fresh has been added of late to the facts with which your readers are already familiar.

To come back to Calcutta, I hear the Photographic Society's exhibition this year is likely to be an even greater success than last, and that is saying a good deal. The strides which photography is making are so wonderful that each season brings us within reach of fresh marvels that appeal even to the least scientific. Last year it was the beautifully toned reproduction of old masters, which brought the charm of the original paintings without the harshness we have been accustomed to look for in all automatic forms of reproduction. This year, I hear, it will be something yet newer from the studios of America, and we may even see something of the reproduction in colours that photography has so long been hovering upon the brink of, and which at last seems to be approaching consummation. The exhibition will be held as before in the School of Art Gallery in Chowringhee, and those who go to it should at the same time give themselves the treat of a glimpse of the veritable gems in the way of old Indian pictures which Mr. Havell has recently secured for the Art School collection.

Just as I close this letter I hear of the Paper Currency Bill being through and of Mr. Allan Arthur's strong speech in Council advocating the fixing of exchange by some measure analogous to that which Messrs. Lindsay and Walker have recommended. Sir James Westland's reply is a model of caution for which there could be no possible reason if the matter were not engaging the very serious attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Backed as the measure now is by the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce therefore most of us look for further developments very shortly. It is, if I am not mistaken, very much what was recommended by experts like Lords Herschell and Welby upon the Committee which sat in London upon Sir David Barbour's original scheme in 1893. And if it was the right thing then it is probably the right thing also now. How it has come to be so long neglected in this case, however, it would be interesting to discover. For the rest I may add that the amendment introduced at the last moment into the Paper Currency Bill which has just been passed, will enable such gold as comes in London to be used, if the Secretary of State thinks fit, as the nucleus of a gold reserve.

LADY SANDHURST'S CONCERT.

THE second of the series of six afternoon concerts arranged by her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, at the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, was largely attended, the audience including Lady Sandhurst and Sir Charles and Lady Nairne. The programme again consisted of six items only, but as there were encores its presentation occupied a full hour—a sufficient time for an afternoon concert. We hope that on future occasions, as at the first concert, at least as many vocal items will be given as instrumental ones; yesterday there were four of the latter to two of the former. Mr. Koenig's appearance on the platform to direct the presentation of Gounod's "Faust" by the Governor's Band was the signal for loud applause, which was repeated when the selection, which was played with spirit, was ended. The Italian song, "Vittoria," was carefully interpreted by Mr. Basil Scott. Madame Koenig's appearance elicited warm demonstrations of approval, which showed that Lady Sandhurst was fully justified in securing her assistance for the second concert as well as the first. The brilliant execution of the violin solo, "Ungarixla Tdyllen," sympathetically accompanied by Lady Sandhurst, delighted the audience, and it is needless to say was clamorously encored. Madame Koenig handles the violin with great dexterity, making it convey the meaning of its message no less clearly than the human voice. The selection given in response to the encore was very sweet; the concluding part played with the mute on gradually died away in soft cadences. "A May morning," always a favourite song, showed Miss Moore's soprano voice to advantage, which was especially full and clear in the upper notes. The vocalist being recalled, gave "Cherry Ryie." Mrs. Candy, who played her accompaniment, next appeared and showed her mastery of the piano by the graceful way she rendered B. Stavenhagen's "Minuette Scheryando." The concert closed with two selections by H. E. the Governor's string band, Michiel's "C'sard's No. 2 and "C. Zibulka's!" "Mendey vous au Bal."

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, will sail, to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 29 officers, 16 ladies, and 14 children; 335 non-commissioned officers, 22 women, and 46 children. All the troops will be brought to Bombay from Deolali in a special train, arriving at Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m. Thence they will be sent on board the Dunera. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs W J Kirkpatrick, York & Lanc Regt
Surgeon-Major O E P Lloyd, A M Staff
Major A R Lloyd, Suffolk Regt
Surgeon-Major F W C Jones A M Staff
Surgeon-Capt J J O'Donnell,
Surgeon-Capt W E Haidy,
Captain P Malcolm, I S Corps
Captain W Keates, Suffolk Regt
Captain B Pratt-Barlow, Dorset Regt
Captain A L Schreiber, R E
Captain and Mrs A W Warden, I S Corps
Captain R G S Moriarty, R Irish Regt
Captain & Mrs W A L Cowie & 2 children, I S Corps
Captain and Mrs F F Badcock and Infant, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs H H F Turner and Infant, I S Corps
Lieut G A Trust, Northampton
Vety Lieut C Rose, A V Dept
Vety Lieut H J Axe, A V Dept
Lieut W De L Williams, Hampshire Regt
Lieut H C Sheppard, R A
Lieut and Mrs R E Hildebrand and inft, R E
Lieut H L Wheeler, Hampshire Regt
Surg-Lieut and Mrs E J Morgan and inft, I M S
Lieut W G Thompson, R A
Hon Lieut and Mrs W Wood and 2 children, Ord Dept
Lieut A Goring, 20th Hussars
Lieut W L D Baillie, R Scots Fusiliers
2nd Lieut A W S Pinhey, Shrop L I
2nd Lieut L Jones Martiner, Som L I
Widow of Capt H C J Birdwood and child, R E
Widow of Lt-Col J L O'Bryen and child, I S Corps
Wife of Capt A Parker, 5th Lancers
Wife of Vety Lt J D Hunt and inf nt, A V Dept
Wife of Capt H Rouse and child, R A
Wife of Capt C S Rose and 2 children, R A
Wife of Lt W L Lushington, I S Corps
Wife of Surg-Capt W Tibbits, A M Staff

THE TIRAH DESPATCHES.

THE DARGAI ACTIONS.

THE following notification and despatch appears in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting a despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockart, K. C. B, K. C. S. I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, from the 18 to the 31st October 1897.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the ability and judgment shown by General Sir William Lockhart in the conduct of the operations recorded in his despach, and also of the gallant and soldierly behaviour of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under his command.

His Excellency in Council, while deeply regretting the loss of life which occurred in the attack on the heights of Dargai on the 20th October 1897, fully shares in the admiration expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the gallantry displayed by both officers and men on that occasion.

In the assaults on the Sampagha and Arhanga passes, the skilful dispositions of the General Commanding and the excellent qualities displayed by the troops enabled these strong positions to be won with comparatively little loss.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S LETTERS.

Major General G. de C. Morton, C. B, Adjutant-General in India, in forwarding the despatch to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, said:

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 18th to the 31st October, 1897.

2. The general object of the expedition was to exact reparation for the unprovoked aggression of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes on the Peshawar and Kohat Borders, in attacking our frontier posts, and for the damage to life and property which had thus been inflicted on British subjects and on those in the British service. The despatch now submitted shows the measures which were taken by General Sir William Lokhart to carry out the orders of the Government of India and to enter Tirah, a country which until now has never been invaded by a British force.

3. The incidents which occurred between the 18th and 20th October, and which immediately preceded the concentration of both Divisions of the forces at Khangarbur, in the Khanki Valley, are detailed in the despatch. With regard to paragraph 21 thereof the Commander-in-Chief agrees with Sir William Lockhart that a flanking demonstration combined with a frontal attack would in all probability have enabled the Dargai heights to have been taken at less loss of life, but he is confident that the Government of India will share his admiration of the distinguished gallantry and the marked devotion to duty evinced by all ranks in assailing that difficult position, defended, as it was by a resolute and well armed enemy.

4. The measures subsequently taken by Sir William Lockhart to force the Sampagha and Arhanga passes, where it had been anticipated the greatest resistance would be met, were thoroughly successful, and to their skilful conception and the employment of concentrated artillery fire may be ascribed the small loss of the life that characterised both operations.

5. His Excellency cordially endorses the remarks which the General Officer Commanding the Force makes regarding the behaviour of the troops engaged in these operations, and he desires to recommend for the favourable consideration of Government the distinguished services of General Sir William Lockhart, and of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men mentioned by him in the despatch.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S DESPATCH.

The despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, to the Adjutant-General in India, is dated Head Quarters, Tirah Expeditionary Force, Camp Dwatoi, the 9th December 1897. It is as follows:—

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 2235-F, dated the 20th November, 1897, I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India the following account of the operations of the force under my command from the 18th to the 31st October, 1897.

2. On October 16th, the Second Division of the Main Column had concentrated at Shinaori, with the exception of the troops occupying the Samana ridge near Forts Lockhart and Gulistan; the expected First Division was being

*No 9 Mountain Battery, R A., 1st Battalion, Northampton-shire Regiment, 36th Sikhs.

to assemble at the same place on the 19th; and I consequently issued orders for the march of the Main Column on the 20th and following days from Shinaori to Karappa, each corps being directed to leave behind its tents and heavy baggage under charge of a regimental guard. Meanwhile the road from the Chagru Kotal towards Karappa was being improved by military and hired labour, working under the protection of covering parties. It was reported, however, that the troops and labourers thus employed were being so molested by the enemy's sharpshooters who occupied the heights to the west of the Chagru defile, especially by those living in a small village called Dargai, about 1,800 yards to the left of the road shortly after it crosses the crest of the pass, that the improvement of the road could not be continued until the heights had been cleared, while two days' work was said to be necessary to render the road sufficiently good for the passage of laden transport animals. It was further reported that no water was obtainable in the immmediate vicinity of Dargai, the inhabitants getting water from the valley below to the west, where there were several rich Alikhel villages and a number of cattle.

3. I therefore determined to attack and destroy the village of Dargai while by a simultaneous flanking movement I seized the heights overlooking the valley to the west, and cleared out the lower villages referred to above. Although I was aware of a hostile gathering in the Khanki valley, the information I had received through native channels led me to believe that the Orakzais, other than the Alikhel section of that tribe, did not intend seriously to oppose my advance until I had reached Karappa, and that the Afridis were too busily engaged in fortifying the Sampagha and Arhanga passes to be able to assist the Orakzais in any considerable strength.

4. During my stay on the Samana, Major-General Yeatman-Biggs had been in indifferent health, and though he was able to move to Shinaori on October the 17th, while the troops to be employed were drawn almost exclusively from the 2nd Division, I thought it better to spare him the fatigue of conducting the operations designed to clear the road and punish the Alikhels. These operations I accordingly entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, Commanding the Line of Communications.

5. The front attack on Darg

to evacuate that village as well as the villages in the valley below. During their retirement the enemy, estimated to number some 800 men, came under the fire of the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and suffered considerable loss.

8. At this point, owing to the great difficulties of the road, the main column had to be halted to allow of the Gordon Highlanders and 15th Sikhs closing up, and also to cover the return to camp at Shinaori of the mountain battery and its escort. A 2-30 p.m. the concentration had been completed, and the main column began to move towards Dargai in order to join Brigadier-General Westmacott's force, which in the meantime had destroyed that village. The path was extremely difficult, and in some places precipitous, so that progress was slow, and it was found impossible to reach villages below Dargai which it had been intended to deal with, and near which the water supply to Dargai was situated. The track to the water was afterwards found to be about three miles in length, so commanded from the adjacent heights that water could not have been obtained in the presence of an enemy, unless these heights as well as Dargai itself had been held.

9. At this time a hostile force, numbering about 4,000 men, was observed advancing from the Khanki valley up the Narik Darra towards Khand Talao, while another body of the enemy began to ascend the Dargai heights from the same direction. It was clear, therefore, that the gathering of tribesmen near Karappa, having heard the sound of the guns earlier in the day, had resolved to reinforce the Alikheis who had just been driven out of Dargai and the neighbouring villages. But before the enemy could come within fighting distance, the junction between the two columns had been effected, the 15th Sikhs covering the climb of Brigadier-General Kempster's column along the rugged path described above, and the retirement of the Sikhs being in turn covered by the Gordon Highlanders and two companies of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who took up a strong position just below the village of Dargai.

While this was going on, Brigadier-General Westmacott began his withdrawal to the Chagru Kotal, having first posted No. 5 (Bombay Mountain Battery near the kotal itself, and sent No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, with the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, to a position on the Samana Suk, which flanked the road from Dargai to the crest of the pass. The enemy pressing on, a hot engagement ensued between them and the rear guard, our guns making excellent practice, and the Gordon Highlanders, with the two companies of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, steadily holding their ground and checking the advance of the tribesmen. The heavy loss inflicted on the enemy caused them to lose heart, no reply being made to a final volley fired by the rear guard about 7 p.m., after which the withdrawal to the Chagru Kotal and thence to Shinaori was entirely unmolested. Camps was reached by the rear guard at 11 p.m.

10. Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer has commented most favourably on the steadiness and gallantry of the troops engaged on October the 18th and has brought to my special notice the services of the following officers with Brigadier-General Westmacott's Column:—

Major H. Rose, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, Captain A. P. Bateman-Champain, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkas and Lieutenant W. G. L. Beynon, D. S. O., 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, who led the attack on Dargai.

Also Captain T. G. MacLaren, Captain D. R. Staden, Captain A. E. Haig, Lieutenant H. F. Pipe-Wolferstan and Second-Lieutenant T. H. Keyes of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were engaged in supporting the attack and covering the withdrawal.

With Brigadier-General Kempster's column—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Mathias, C.B., 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Abbott, 15th Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.

Captain A. Philipps, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Line of Communications.

Captain F. G. Lucas and Lieutenant the Hon C. G. Bruce, 5th Gurkhas, who were in charge of the Gurkhas scouts.

No. 2867, Private W. Rennie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who shot down four of the enemy at very close quarters.

11. The casualties on October 18th comprised—

Major R. D. Janning-Bramly, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, killed.

Lieutenant M. L. Pears, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, attached to the Gordon Highlanders, severely wounded.

British non-commissioned officers and men:—killed 2, wounded 10.

Native rank:—killed 6, wounded 21.

Followers:—wounded 3.

12. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer and Brigadier-Generals Westmacott and Kempster for the skilful manner in which the troops were handled, and the operation described above brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

13. Having watched the action from the Samana Suk until Dargai had been captured and the two columns had established communication with each other, I returned to Fort Lockhart, where at 5 p.m. I received a heliogram from Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, informing me that the object of the reconnaissance had been attained and that the troops were returning to Shinaori. I accordingly directed the General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division to continue work on the road the next day under the protection of two battalions and a mountain battery. At 11 a.m. on October 19th a heliogram was received from Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, reporting that the troops of his division had reached camp so late on the previous evening that he thought it better not to employ them in the manner indicated, especially as an advance to Karappa had to be made the next day. I regret that my orders were not carried even at the risk of fatiguing the troops as the presence of a force on the Chagru Kotal might have deterred the enemy from re-occupying Dargai, and in any case would have enabled the road to be further improved. But the heliogram reached me too late to allow of the employment of the working party, which otherwise might have been covered by troops detailed from the 1st Division.

14. On October 19th the Dargai heights were observed during the day from the Samana ridge, but there was no sign of a formidable gathering, although a few tribesmen were seen moving about near the village.

15. Late on the evening of the 19th I received a telegram from Shinaori, reporting that Dargai and the adjacent heights were believed to be strongly held by the enemy, and that the General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division proposed to advance the next day on Karappa via Fort Gulistan, the Samana Suk, and the Talai spur, instead of down the Chagru defile. For reasons which need not here be detailed, I was unable to accept this suggestion and in reply desire Major-General Yeatman-Biggs to adhere to the original plan of movement. I remarked that while it would be necessary to clear the Dargai heights overlooking the road to the west, the enemy would probably retire as soon as troops had been pushed on to the point where the Narik Darra joins the Chagru defile, as the enemy's rear would thus be threatened; and to assist him in the frontal attack, I placed at his disposal two battalions and one mountain battery from the 1st Division. I also informed him that No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, would be directed to co-operate from Fort Lockhart, by taking up a position on the Samana Suk opposite Dargai at 7 a.m.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of an India 1895 medal with "Relief of Chitral 1895" clasp to Captain C. F. Minchin, Political Department.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 23,000 for the installation of the Pasteur-Chamberland Filter in the British Infantry lines at Dinapore.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, a most popular officer, has been ordered to join the First Battalion of his regiment, and has left for England.

An increased allowance of Rs. 70 a month, for the period 1st April to 15th November in each year, has been sanctioned for the officer in civil medical charge at Pachmarhi, with effect from the 1st April next.

It has been decided to amend the Army Regulations (Transport), so as to permit of the grant of free passages to officers of the British Service on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India on the expiration of their tour of appointment, to enable them to join their corps whether stationed in England, Egypt, or in a Colony.

The following are the revised allotments for Voluntary Camps and Field Days for next year:—Punjab Command, Rs. 5,100 for Camp and Rs. 1,700 for Field Days; Bengal Command Rs. 24,750 for camp and Rs. 8,250 for field Days, Madras Command, R., 18,450 for Camp and Rs. 6,150 for Field Days, Bombay Command, Rs. 11,700 for Camp, and Rs. 3,900 for Field Days.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal of the Government of India that Noncommissioned Officers of Royal Engineers serving with the Sappers and Miners may be allowed the same privilege as men on the Unattached List in respect of the grant of passage to their families when accompanying the soldier on furlough. This rule will also be applied to men serving with the Indian Submarine Mining Company.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoking. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 43, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	10
	Fort, Northern	18	3	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	4	1	
	Chakla	4	1	30
	Oomarkhari	3	4	
	Dongri	4	1	
C	Market	15	2	
	Dhobi Talao	8	7	
	Panaswady	4	2	43
	Bhuleshwar	2	2	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbharwada	4	2	
D	Khetwady	3	2	
	Girgaum	8	3	17
	Chowpatty	0	3	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalaxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	6	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	5	2	
	Kamathipura	11	3	38
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	8	4	
	First Nagpada	5	0	
F	Parel	0	1	
	Sewri	0	0	10
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	
	Worli	1	1	7
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	0	1
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		5	
	Jain		6	
	Grant Road		8	
	Nizampura		0	
	Govt. Parel		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jail, Parel		1	
	Telegu		2	
	Ripon Road		2	
	Hindu		1	
	Hajee Kasam		3	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Khatri		10	62
	Darbasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Port Trust		3	
	Maratha		1	
	Mantwadi		0	
	Bhatia		1	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Gokuldas Tejpal		0	
	Isaani Nagtavi		1	
	Khoja		1	
	Total	121	98	218
	Total plague deaths to date	16,376	13,960	
	Same date last year	68	66	241
	Total mortality same date 1896	—	—	89

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From these reports it appears that in the Fort District a case of plague was discovered in house No. 264, Bohra Bazaar Street. The patient, who was a woman, was in a dying state. A dead body was found lying in Mody Cross Lane, and on examination it was found to be a case of plague. A case was found lying in Compla Street, and the patient was removed to Umar Jamal Hospital. Three other cases were detected in houses on Mint Road, and removed to different hospitals. A case was removed to Parsee Fever Hospital from Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Lane. A dead body was examined in the B. B. and C. I. Railway new offices opposite the Church Gate station, and the cause of death was attributed to plague. A Purdasee from No. 94, Mint Road Cross Lane, was removed to Modikhana Hospital. The office premises of Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchund, solicitors, were disinfected, the place being found infested with dead rats. A case of plague was admitted from No. 53, Meadow Street, into the St. George's Hospital. In all fourteen cases were detected, out of which eight were removed to hospitals. Ten houses were evacuated. In the Mandvi ward eight cases of plague, five cases of suspicious fever, and six deaths, due to plague, were recorded. In C ward (north), Bhuleshwar showed six cases and two deaths, Kumbarwada three cases and two deaths, and Khara Talao three cases and two deaths. Four contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward (south) seven cases and four deaths were recorded in the Market section, nine cases and four deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and one case and one death in the Fanaswady section. Eleven contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp. In D ward (west) one death from plague occurred in a chawl near Falkland Road Bridge, and eight contacts were removed to the Segregation Camp. In the same ward (east), Girgaum, Khetwady, and Grant Road, two plague cases and two suspicious cases were removed to hospitals. Three dead bodies were examined, and the cause of death was assigned to plague. In E ward (west) nine cases and fourteen deaths were recorded. In the same ward (east) four plague cases and two deaths occurred. The Parel and Mahim wards showed two cases of plague and two deaths.

A BENI-ISRAEL HOSPITAL.

A deputation of the Beni-Israel community, consisting of Mr. David Solomon, headman of the Jewish New Synagogue, and others, on the 24th inst., waited upon Mr. James to request the Committee to consider the advisability of allotting a suitable piece of land for the purpose of erecting a hospital and a segregation camp for the Beni-Israel community. Mr. James promised to obtain for the purpose a plot of ground from the Port Trustees. The deputation having thanked Mr. James for his sympathy and ready assistance, left the Plague Committee's office.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Fifty-seven deaths were recorded in the various plague hospitals, yesterday, and 731 patients remaining in.

SEGREGATION CAMP.

There were, yesterday, 748 persons detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 354 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 195, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,017, making a total of 2,212 persons. Departures by sea 1,999, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,060, making a total of 4,059 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,847 persons.

THE BENI-ISRAEL RELIEF FUND.

The Baroness De Hirsch of Paris has sent £400 (Rs. 5,941-15-6) for the Beni-Israel Plague and Famine Relief Fund, Bombay," of which Mr. Samuel S. Mazzavkar is the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., the President. Out of this sum Rs. 1,500 have been given to the Israelite School Building Fund and Rs. 200 to the Beni-Israel Benevolent Association Asylum Fund, and the balance of Rs. 4,241-15-6 is now available for distribution amongst such members of the community as are in distress on account of plague or Famine, and who are asked to send in their applications immediately to the abovenamed gentlemen, who will lay them before the Committee.

DEATH OF A CONVICT FROM BUBONIC PLAGUE.

An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Limba Babaji, aged twenty-five years, a convict in the common prison, undergoing a term of two months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the 4th instant, for theft. On the 21st instant deceased was admitted into the Jail Hospital, suffering from fever with temperature at 101°, and on examination the gland in the left groin was found enlarged. On the following morning Limba was examined by the medical officer of the prison, who ordered his removal to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he was sent at 9 a.m. that day under a police escort. The deceased had not been inoculated. There have been in all thirteen cases of plague in the Jail, out of which six have proved fatal. The deceased died on Monday. A verdict of death from bubonic plague was recorded.

INOCULATION AT DAMAUN.

Owing to the eclipse Dr. Kalapesi could not commence the inoculations until late on Saturday. There were only 13 Parsees (4 males, 5 females, and 4 children) and one Christian soldier who offered themselves to be inoculated. On Sunday inoculations were commenced precisely at noon, when his Excellency the Governor was present all the time, himself enlisting the names of all persons willing to be inoculated. Dr. Cunha filled up the forms, there being in attendance also the Administrator, the Health Officer, and the Chief of Police. During the day 103 persons were inoculated, of whom 41 (12 males, 10 females, and 19 children) were Hindus, 41 (13 males, 4 females, and 24 children) Mahomedans, 11 (2 males and 9 children) Christians, and 10 (3 males, 1 female and 6 children) Parsees. Bearing in mind that Mahomedans of this place were obstinately averse to being inoculated, and that even Surgeon-Major Lyons was not able last May to make any impression upon their minds, it was feared that they would find an advantage of the anti-plague remedy, but probably owing to the noble example set by his Highness the Aga Khan in Bombay and the knowledge that the plague had already made a few victims, induced them, to the gratification of the Governor and the authorities concerned in the preservation of the health of the city, to submit to the harmless operation.

DR. NADERSHAW SUKHIA COMPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I request you to give insertion to the accompanying letter in your next issue, and allow me to draw the attention of the public and the Corporation to my suggestions therein?—Yours, &c.,

NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L. V. Sc., L. M. & S.

(Without prejudice.) Jan. 25.

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 2732 of the 21st instant, and my letter of the 24th instant and previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that yesterday I had been to your office to inquire personally the reason of not recording a vote given in my favour on the 17th instant by a duly qualified voter, Mr. Hajji Sidik Haji Hasam.

Mr. Daboulay had the goodness to inquire from a Mr. Annarao, who said that the said vote was challenged and the party did not appear in the office.

With reference to this above statement I requested Mr. Daboulay to let me have a look at the voting paper of Mr. Sidik, and he referred me to address you in writing.

Though I was certain that at the election no valid challenge was made by any candidate or by a couple of qualified voters, and further that the polling officer did not ask the question Mr. Sidik, never any thing in his presence, as required by the Act, beyond his attestation, I inquired last night of Mr. Sidik once more of the face, and he stated that nothing was asked by the Christian polling officer to him, nor he wrote anything in his presence save his attestation, nor he said anything to the effect that Mr. Sidik should attend your office any day as required by the Act.

In the interest of fair play and proper justice I request you, before troubling the Corporation and the Chief Judge of the S. C. Court under section 33 on the subject, to make a thorough departmental investigation of the subject, and I undertake that I would not take any advantage of your investigation under section 33, as you may be aware that at the request of certain parties I had withdrawn myself from the contest.

It is not for any personal gain that I trouble you, but on principle of fair play and justice I request you to investigate the subject departmentally.

You may be aware that impersonification, false voting, etc., are rife at the election contest to the great loss of honest candidates, and it would be too much if Municipal subordinates help such or other fraudulent and dishonest votes.

To guard the interest of honest candidates, it is highly essential that you may take such steps to amend the section as you think proper to prevent malpractices at the election contest, which should be fair and just.

I beg to suggest that every voter who may be a rate or tax payer should bring with him the last Municipal bill paid by him for the satisfaction of the polling officer, and every graduate should bring with him a certificate from the University Registrar, and further that every voter should have a certificate of identification from a Justice of the Peace of his community or from two well-known respectable citizens, who should be held responsible for identifying the certificate.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) NADERSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L.V.Sc., L.M. & S.

P.S.—I request you to simply inform me at your earliest convenience whether or not you can see your way to comply with my request for a departmental investigation, so that I may not be time-barred for any appeal under section 33, and please note that until it is proved one way or the other either at your office or before a judicial tribunal, it is no way reflecting on anybody.

N. H. E. S.

Sukhia Buildings, Fort, Jan. 25.

THE ECLIPSE.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATIONS.

SAHDOL.

At the Astronomer Royal's Camp there was perfect weather for the eclipse. The sky was quite cloudless. During the partial phase the temperature fell, and it was chilly at totality. Venus appeared several minutes before totality, and at totality Mars and Mercury were visible. Totality was not marked by great shadow effect, and it was much lighter than usual. The lamps provided were hardly necessary. The corona was superb, extending to a distance of three diameters. The longest streamer pointed just south of Venus.

The observations at Sahdol were completely successful. The Astronomer Royal exposed seven large plates during totality and twenty-four more during the partial phases. His pictures give four inches diameter. Professor Turner took twelve pictures during totality and two plates in polarised light. None of these plates are yet developed, but good results are expected from all of them. The presence of a considerable dust haze may have had a slight influence.

The photographs taken by the Astronomer Royal and Professor Turner during the eclipse totality have been developed and are, highly successful. The drawings made by the eye agree well with the photographs. The Astronomer Royal's photographs taken during the partial phase, have all turned out well. The Madras astronomer has also obtained excellent results.

WARDHAGANJ.

All the photographs developed by the double tube are very good. The star trails were put for orientation on one plate with the Abney lens. Captain Hills corona spectra are excellent, showing a small radial extension of the lines. Captain Hills got a splendid series of exposures for the flash at the beginning and end of totality, showing the whole spectroscopic history of the sun's limb, from the solar spectrum through the flash to the prominence.

Mr. Newall found the coronal spectrum too faint at a quarter diameter from the sun's limb for determination of the velocity in the line of sight, but caught the bright lines in the spectrum on another photograph at the end of totality. Mr. Newall observed very strong polarisation in the corona visually, and also observed the green coronal ring with the objective grating spectroscope. There was no fine coronal structure of the sun in the green light, but the general form was similar to the photographs of the corona.

General Sir James Airey, K.C.B., died on Jan. 1 at his residence in Victoria-street, Westminster. He was only taken ill on the previous night. General Sir James Talbot Airey was the son of Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, K.C.B., and was born in 1812. Educated at the Colchester Grammar School and Sandhurst, he entered the Army in 1830, became Captain in 1842, Major 1851, Lieutenant-Colonel 1854, Colonel 1859, Major-General 1868, Lieutenant-General 1877, and General (retired) 1881. He served in the Afghan Campaign in 1841-42 as A. D. C. to Major-General Elphinstone at the storming of Khoord Kabul Pass, when his horse was shot under him. During the insurrection in Kabul in 1841-42 he was present at the storming of Rickarb Bashee and neighbouring forts and at the battle of Beymaroo. For ten months he was held as a hostage by the Afghans, later he was present at the storming and capture of Istaliff. In 1853 he served with the Buffs in the Gwalior Campaign, receiving the bronze star. For his services in the Crimean Campaign he received the medal with four clasps. His other honours included the Legion of Honour, fourth class Medjidie, and Turkish medal. General Airey was nominated a C. B. in 1855, and K.C.B. in 1877.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The following appears to be a correct number of the loss during the attack on Captain Burn's camp at Murghi Hor on the 9th instant, 11 killed and 1 wounded. Besides these there are 25 of the party still missing.

It is probable that in consequence of the easy and satisfactory conclusion of the Boner expedition, the Government will modify the original proposals for garrisoning the posts in the Malakand and Swat by an appreciable reduction in the number of the troops for the future permanent garrison.

At the last meeting of the Amateur Photographic Society of Madras it was resolved to hold an exhibition during next cool weather, the details of which are to be considered at the next monthly meeting of the Society. The Society's "Journal" for January provides, as usual, matter of much interest to photographers, and contains an interesting phototype of the *gopooram* at Conjeeveram, from a negative by Mr. C. Michie Smith.

The Thanesar Fair gathering of 20 lakhs of people passed off without a hitch. There was no sickness, and no deaths to speak of. It was an orderly, happy, contented crowd from all parts of India. The police and other arrangements under Mr. Deputy Commissioner Conally, were perfect. The railway staff were hard-worked. The Brahmins' receipts are estimated 50 lakhs. Among others the Rajas of Benares and Ajudhia were present. It was a marvellous and impressive spectacle.

The Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry have returned from the frontier. His Highness accompanied by his officials and troops went ahead in state to receive the regiment, and on its arrival at the Infantry lines his Highness delivered a most impressive speech wherein he expressed his cordial pleasure at the triumphant return of his men, though he grieved at the loss of some of them, who had died fighting for the cause of Her Most Gracious Majesty in a manner which would leave a glorious record in the Kapurthala history. A sumptuous dinner in honour of their happy return was given by his Highness to the regiment, who have been also granted leave for rest.

The press of traffic on the telegraph wires of the East Indian Railway is so heavy that great difficulty is met in giving instructions and advice at critical moments to the staff at the smaller stations. The difficulty is increased by the incompetence of the staff to understand readily messages signalled. To meet this inconvenience, a telephone line has been erected experimentally from Sitarampore to Howrah, and if the scheme proves a success, the system will be extended. It has been so arranged that certain stations will be readily enabled to speak to the staff at the smaller stations on either side.

The total value of the currency notes in circulation in India on the 7th of January was Rs. 24,12,31,775, less some 59 lakhs withdrawn from circulation by foreign circles and in course of remittance to circles of issue. The reserve in coin and bullion amounted to Rs. 13,21,31,379, but to this must be added Rs. 9,99,99,946, the price paid for Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 9,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, and 35 lakhs advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, making a total of Rs. 23,53,31,325. It may be noted with regard to the advance to Bhopal that Bhopali rupees equivalent to about 16 lakhs in Government rupees have been received and are in course of coinage.

After the parade of the Behar Light Horse General Waterfield presented the Chitral medal to Captain R. A. Carruthers, Adjutant of the Corps, and to Mr Lionel James, who was one of the Englishman's correspondents in the Chitral campaign.

According to the official report just published the total settled area in Assam has advanced from 16,14,305 acres in 1895-96 to 16,26,464 acres in 1896-97, the latter figure however falling short of the figure for 1892-93, which was the largest area in any year on record. The total number of relinquishments during the year was 2,19,193 acres, but out of this 37,021 acres were retaken. Mr. Cotton remarks that it is satisfactory to note that the tendency to the increase in the number of relinquishments has received some check, the number being less than in previous years. At the same time the total settled area is less than it was four years ago, and the only inference which Mr. Cotton can draw from this general result is that the recent resettlement, while largely increasing the demand of annual revenue, has had the effect of discouraging an extension of cultivation which is one of the most important factors in the welfare of the province. While making every allowance for the prevalence of "kala azar" in the Nowgong district, the Chief Commissioner considers that more careful and exhaustive enquiry is called for with a view to ascertain whether this cause is alone accountable for the decrease. Mr. Lees has already been instructed to inquire into this matter in connection with the earthquake inquiry. The outturn and royalty demanded on the coal extracted by the Assam Railways and Trading Company from their mines at Ledo and Tukak for the year was Rs. 32,998 on the outturn of 175,992 tons. There has been a marked increase in the output of crude oil by the company, but the province has derived no benefit, as until the annual output is 400,000 gallons no royalty is to be levied. The number of applications for waste land grants was larger than any of the preceding nine years. As it is probable that there will be a largely increased demand for land for tea cultivation in the near future in view of the approaching completion of the Assam Bengal Railway, it is important that the pending applications, which at the end of the year numbered 157, should be disposed of, and the Chief Commissioner has issued orders for the appointment of additional surveyors where necessary.

A vernacular paper published in the Punjab has some remarks on the frontier campaign which are unintentionally humorous. The writer observes that the war is not at all "interesting": "When Russia invades India from the north-west, and France and China from the east and north, respectively, it will be time enough for the British to show their gallantry." If sur soldiers are to wait until this triple combination takes place, it is to be feared their arms will grow rusty, but this native journalist evidently looks far ahead and has probably heard of a possible Franco-Russian alliance against England. Meanwhile he has certain suggestions to make which he believes will put an end to the recurring expeditions across the border. He suggests that the pay of all Political Officers on the frontier should be reduced by one-half, and that British officers and soldiers similarly posted should also be cut down by 50 per cent. "Moreover, no one should be praised or given a reward or medal, because it is the duty of these officers to maintain peace." There is a simplicity about these suggestions which is quite refreshing: if the Government could see its way to punishing by fine any Political Officers who made a gross mistake on the frontier there might be less meddling with the tribesmen. A war without rewards or medals would be a novelty indeed: there would be no "mentioned in dispatches," no batta, no extra leave, and the authorities at Army Headquarters would not be pestered with applications for Staff appointments. Why not go a step further and have no Generals and no Staff, and keep the Political safe in cantonments? The native critic has other proposals to make: all loyal Punjabis and Hindustanis are to be permitted to carry arms and taught how to use them, and money is to be spent on the education of the mullahs, moulvis, and the general public with a view to civilising them. Our frontier wars would certainly become "interesting" if the population, say, of the Peshawar and Kohat districts were armed: many of the villagers have already shown a keenness to go out for a little fighting in aid of their co-religionists across the border, and it would be adding fresh excitement to the operations if a few thousand rifles were distributed broadcast in the Province. The education of the mullah would be a little difficult: he would have to be taught first, and we doubt if the whole Education Department could tame him and bring him to believe in the restraining influences of civilisation, to quote Sir George White.

Another of the Balaclava heroes has just died in the person of Sergt. James Buck, late of the 17th Lancers, who passed away at Southsea in his 72nd year.

The Legislative Council of Cape Colony has been dissolved.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE PENAL CODE.

In the opinion of the *Gujerati*, there is one general feature of the proposed amendments of the Indian Penal Code; and that is their extreme stringency. Our contemporary observes: The scope of sections 124A and 505 has been extended to a dangerous extent. The bare communication of a grievance, for example, to the proper authority, if it becomes known to any community or section of a community and is likely to rouse its ill-will, might become criminal under the sections, as they stand. Despite the Hon. Mr. Chalmer's attempt to improve upon the workmanship of a master-hand like Sir James Stephen, the amendment in its present shape is extremely ambiguous. The second explanation is indequate and vague and is no improvement at all upon the existing explanation. The law now proposed is neither English law nor the law laid down by the Indian High Courts, and any declaration to the contrary is absolutely unfair, inaccurate and misleading.

THE BLOOMSBURY CONFERENCE AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks that, with the exception of itself and the *Subodha Patrika*, "The native papers published in Bombay, and for the matter of that in the Presidency, have observed a most significant silence in the matter of the Conference held in a corner of Bloomsbury, where some of the Indian students gave vent to their bile in violent and seditious language against the British Government. The native papers, probably under instructions received from some of our leading local Congresswallas, declined to believe, in almost similar language, in the truth of the news published in Reuter's telegram that the Indians indulged in seditious and violent speeches at the Conference. They asked their readers to hold their judgment in suspense, and made a sort of solemn promise to give their impartial judgment on what took place at the Conference on receipt of the full text of the resolution and the speeches delivered in support of it. The required information arrived, and though some of the papers published the report of the proceedings of the meeting, and the opinions of the English press upon the same, they have hitherto failed to fulfil their promise to publish their comments in the matter. They have by their studied silence clearly indicated that the conference was guilty of sedition, but they have neither the candour nor the courage to say it in so many words." The *Indian Spectator* says: "The Congress of Indians in England showed, we are sorry, a great deterioration. The resolution was too lengthy and was a jumble without a due sense of proportion. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is too well-known to have his speech misunderstood or his position affected either amongst Englishmen in England or his countrymen here. The free atmosphere of England would seem to be suited to his language. But the speakers in support clearly overstepped bounds, and Dr. Mollis' language and rider cannot but be strongly objected to. We are afraid, youthful exuberance of the Indian students in England would do harm to the cause of India, if a fictitious attempt be made to make much of it. Could not these be stopped from taking an active, at least a leading part and from using wild language, so long as they are keeping their terms at College or Inn? It would be to their as well as to our advantage."

PERSONATION AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A writer in the *Indian Spectator* inveighs against the personations which were practised at the recent general ward elections in Bombay. He says: "We note that in more than one ward, voters at the recent Municipal elections were freely challenged on the ground of their not being the persons they purported to be. As it is, the challenges seem to have been withdrawn, and nothing more will come out of the knowledge, which everybody has, that personation in our elections is but too rife. It is said that there are agents who make it a business to take contracts for personations at elections, and if the fact of personation being practised be true, there cannot be much moral doubt that some of the candidates for our Municipal Councillorships at least connive at it. The writer himself—not wholly an unknown personality—tendered once that thought he went to the election booth at about 10 A.M., some one else had given all his votes in his name to a candidate for whom he would never for his life have given a single vote. He protested, his protest was taken, but as the votes he tendered would not have affected the result of the elections, the authorities made no further enquiries and slept over and honest voters have been deprived by a rogue of the votes he had the right to give. Next time the writer is placed under similar circumstances, he intends to see if he cannot get damages from a Court of Law for such forfeiture of his right and privilege." The *Gujerati* remarks: "Most of the present corporators have once more been re-elected, and the constitution of the Corporation will, therefore, remain substantially the same. We are not sure if this is quite a matter for congratulation. Some really competent men do not like to enter the lists and go through the worry and bother of an election contest, and the demoralising influences from which it can not be said to be altogether free. Not a few complaints are being heard about false personations. There have been cases in which the real voter came, he found that some rogue had already disposed of his votes over his signature. The wonder is that the polling Officer can not, it is said, accept the vote of the genuine voter, if some one else has already voted by personating him. It is rumoured that some of the deceased ratepayers came down on earth to vote in favour of their friends."

DR. BAHADURJEE'S ADVICE TO THE CORPORATION.

The *Gujerati* says: There was much good sense in Dr. Bahadurjee's advice to the corporation not to invite Dr. Galliotti to come over to Bombay from Florence without ascertaining if he had any curative serum ready for use, and what time his process would take for its preparation. Two or three days' delay would not have mattered in the least, Dr. Yersin as well as Dr. Haffkine take five or six months to mature their serum, and if Dr. Lustig's pupil can not do it earlier, nearly thirty thousand rupees would be practically thrown away without deriving any immediate return for this heavy outlay.

THE SECRETARY TO THE PARSEE PUNCHAYET FUNDS.

Shams-ul-Ulama Jiwanjee Jamsetjee Modi, the energetic secretary to the Parsee Punchayet funds, has been made an "Officer d'Academie" by the French Minister of Public Instruction. The *Indian Spectator* says:—The order is called that of Silver Palms and Violet Ribbon. This is the third Parsi, so honoured by the Department of Public Instruction in France. The first is Mr. Jehangir E. Davur, who has done so much for the cultivation of French literature in the Parsi Community. The second is Mr. M. M. Murzban, Barrister, who has largely helped Mlle D. Menant with materials for her forthcoming History of the Parsis (in French), and with very useful advice from time to time. This French History of the Parsis, it may be added *en passant*, is on a different plan to that of Mr. Dosabhai Framji's valuable and comprehensive volumes. Mlle. Menant's work is intended more for scholarly and critical purposes. Ervad Jivanji Modi, the third recipient of official favour from France, has also been of great help to Mlle. Menant, as he was to the lamented Professor Darmesteter. His selection must give special pleasure to a certain venerable French *savant*, who delights in quietly advancing the interests of the Parsi community.

THE PLAGUE AND THE PROTECTIVE SERUM.

Almost the whole of the native journals recommend inoculation with Professor Haffkines' serum.

The *Rast Goftar* writes:—The plague is pursuing its destructive course unchecked, nay even uncontrolled, in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of the responsible authorities entrusted with the work of suppressing it. Hitherto, it has baffled all the efforts of the Plague Committee, even though they have had to adopt measures, which, in their very nature, are vexatious, and some of which are regarded by the public as unreasonable. In fact every body is groping in the dark, and the outlook is so gloomy that the people have been wondering as to when all this will end. However, in its general gloom, there is a ray of hope, in the anti-plague prophylatic of Mr. Haffkine. So far as the results of the experiments up to date are concerned, it is admitted on all hands that there is something in it, and though it is not claimed it will work wonders, it is the opinion of many, competent to judge, that, if carried on on a large scale, these inoculations will be a certain means of salvation for the people of the city, and perhaps of the whole of India.

The *Indian Spectator* states:—Is the plague describing an outward circle is the question which many people would be tempted to ask, now that, with leaps and bounds, this disquieting monster has increased in virulence and taken possession of almost all quarters of the city. Within a fortnight or so, the figures of plague attacks and deaths have gone up from double to treble figures, and the total daily mortality from having been much smaller than that of the corresponding day of the last year has now left it far behind indeed. No doubt, the population this year is yet large, and last year, it was half the normal. But yet, the recent sudden and rapid increase of the plague makes it hard to say that it is describing an inner circle and that it gives promise of dwindling

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 18th January :—

Submitted letter from Mr. W. Jenkins, Junior Berthing Master, dated 18th November 1897, forwarded by the Port Officer with memorandum dated 15th December 1897, applying for the grant of exchange compensation allowance.

Submitted Government of India Resolution, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 31st May 1897 sanctioning rules in surpersession of all previous rules regarding the officers entitled to exchange compensation allowance and giving explanations as to the principles on which the rules are to be applied.

The Chairman explained that under the rules the allowance was payable to those having a European domicile and holding appointments for which a European training was indispensable, and that the appointment of a Berthing Master is classed as such.

Resolution.—The allowance may be granted.

BUILDING AND BUILDING SITES.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, dated 11th January 1898, saying that their constituents, Messrs. Ardesir Framjee and Framroz Ardesir Vakil, have returned the draft lease and draft agreement to lease approved with only one addition in clause XII. of the agreement, providing for the granting of two separate leases at the option of the lessees and asking that the Trustees will make this concession. Read the proposed additional clause.

—Resolution.—The proposal may be agreed to, subject to the Trustees Solicitors' approval to the wording of the clause and to the lessees paying all the costs of both leases.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling & Morris, dated 16th December 1897, applying on behalf of a client for a lease of plot No. 19 on Apollo Reclamation for erecting a range of stables and a coach-house, and explaining that the premisses are not to be used as livery stables, but are intended for the tenants of their client's house now under construction.

Resolution.—Before dealing with this application, the Trustees wish to see a sketch plan showing the proposed arrangement on both floors of the building and the gully space it is proposed to leave on the west side of the plot.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling & Morris, dated 28th December, acknowledging receipt of letter of the 27th idem, giving their client the option of lodging a formal application for the lease of plot No. 12 on Apollo Reclamation, and saying that they have been instructed by their client to point out that the building he is now erecting on the land already leased will cost about Rs. 50,000, and as this amount will be more than sufficient to secure the ground-rent for his present plot and also for plot No. 12, he asks that a new lease may be granted to him, dealing with these two plots as one holding.

Resolution.—The request may be granted, subject to the lessee agreeing to pay all costs and to covenants requiring him to enclose the additional plot and keep it clean and in good order to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling & Morris, dated 28th December 1897, acknowledging receipt of letter No. 5818, dated 27th idem, informing them that the Trustees are not disposed to lease plot No. 11 to their client on the conditions stated in their letter dated 9th November 1897, but, if any other application is received for the plot referred to, their client will have the option of lodging a formal application which will receive prior consideration if made within a week of the date of intimation given to him, and saying that they are instructed by their client to point out that the building their client is now erecting and the land already leased will cost about Rs. 60,000, and as this amount will be more than sufficient to secure the ground-rent for his present plot and also for plot No. 11, he asks that a new lease may be granted to him dealing with these two plots as one holding.

Resolution.—The request may be granted, subject to the lessee agreeing to pay all costs and to covenants requiring him to enclose the additional plot and keep it clean and in good order to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th January 1898, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for 50 years of a plot of land measuring 234 4-9 square yards, situate at Frere Road on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, remarking that the site is required for a dwelling-house of four floors, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 11,000, which works out at Rs. 50 per square yards for the space to be built upon ; that the rates of rent offered are those sanctioned by the Trustees, *viz.* :—Rupee 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rupee 1½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years, Rupees 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years and recommending that the offer may be accepted.

Resolution.—The application may be granted.

POLICE CHARGES.

Read letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated 14th January 1898, inviting the attention of the Trustees to their letter dated the 21st January 1897, quoted in Government Resolution No. 1,760, dated 4th March last, regarding their contribution to the Harbour and Dock Police charges, and enquiring whether the Trustees are willing to continue the existing arrangements and pay half the actual charges for the year ending 31st March 1899. Submitted Government Resolution dated 4th March 1897.

Resolution.—It should be intimated that the Trustees are willing to meet half the actual police charges for the year ending 31st March 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 19th January 1897, sanctioning nine months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Board to Mr. Rivers G. Currie. Read memorandum from the Secretary, dated 15th January 1898, reporting that Mr. Rivers G. Currie's absence from the meetings of the Board having exceeded the limit of twelve months, his office as a Trustee has, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Port Trust Act, become vacant.

Resolution.—The Chamber of Commerce should be informed and asked to nominate a Trustee to fill the vacancy as required by Section 13 of the Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Moses and Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram are appointed a Committee to assist the Chairman in the preparation of the Budget Estimates for 1898-99.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Government Resolution, General Department, No. 176, dated 11th January 1898, proposing to postpone the date of introduction of the new system of storm signals to 1st April 1898, as all the ports are not in a position to introduce the new system at once, and it is essetial that the change should take place at the same time all over India. Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 6, dated 10th January 1898, approving of the reservation of a certain space in the harbour as a separate anchorage for yachts.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	1897			1896		
	For week ending 14th Jan. 1898.	Total from 1st Jan. to 14th Jan. 1898.	For week ending 14th Jan. 1897.	Total from 1st Jan. to 14th Jan. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	19	685	17	746
„ piloted out of harbour...	14	675	14	762
„ transported	7	409	5	493
„ attended to	2	98	4	66
„ warped	2	43	1	45

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The Shoot on Friday morning was at 200 and 300 yards, at the first distance some heavy scoring was the result. Lce Corpl Herbert making a highest possible score and the average for all the Competitors was nearly 23. At the more difficult distance with the wind and light more troublesome the scores were not so good. Color Sergt Black was top here with 24. The full scores are:—

19 H COMPETITIO .	200 yds.
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	23a
Sgt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23b
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23b
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24b
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21d
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	24c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23b
Cr-Sergt K W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Cr-Sergt J E Kcess, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	22f
C P O H Ault, Royal Navy	22g
C P O G Williams Royal Navy	21
Sergeant J Imrie, G I P R Vols	21
Vol F H English, B. Vol Rifles	20
Lce-Corpl H Rcw, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Vol F K Otto, G I P R Vols	19
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	19

a Handicapped 8 points, winner of 1st spoon and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible score ; b handicapped 6 points, c handicapped 4 points, d handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon, e handicapped 3 points ; f handicapped 2 points ; and g winner of 3rd spoon.

20TH COMPETITION.	300 yds.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Vol F K Otto, G I P Ry Vols	23b
C P O G Williams, Royal Navy	23b
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	22c
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	21d
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21e
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21c
Cr-Sergt K W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	20e
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	20f
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20e
Cr-Sergt J E Kcess, Bo Vol Rifles	20e
C P O H Ault, Royal Navy	20g
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20d
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	20g
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20c
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	19e
Lce-Corpl H Rcw, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	18
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	17

a Handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; b handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon ; c handicapped 6 points; d handicapped 8 points ; e handicapped 4 points ; f handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon ; g handicapped 2 points.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Which are the Best Horses for our Army ? The question has often been discussed as to which breed of horses was most suitable for a campaign, Arabs or Walers ? During the last campaign in Afghanistan a most favourable opinion was formed of Arabs. The question has again arisen because the 21st Lancers, stationed in Egypt, had sixty Hungarian remounts sent to them as an experiment. The commanding officer was ordered to make a forced march with a squadron of ninety-six horses, divided into three troops of thirty-two horses, each of separate breeds—viz., Arabs, Walers, and Hungarians, all carrying on an average 15 stone 12 lbs. The march was carried out between Cairo and the Bitter Lakes and back in five days, and the distance traversed was about 205 miles, the longest march being 55 miles and the shortest thirty miles. The verdict is again in favour of the Arabs, one only of which was laid up with laminitis, the Walers had three knocked up with sprain, sandcrack, and accident ; and the Hungarians eleven on the sick list with laminitis, sprains, curbs, and exhaustion ; but it is only fair to add they were only four or five years old, while the Arabs were from six to ten years old.

At this juncture it may be well to recall the fact that, with the exception of England, Japan is building more and better ships than any other power. Included in the list of ships building for Japan, we find that three vessels of 14,800 tons, two of which are nearly finished, are being built in British yards ; one battleship of 10,000 tons is being built by Armstrong ; four first-class armoured cruisers of 9,600 tons, with a speed of 20 knots, are assigned, two to Armstrong, one to the Vulcan Company, near Stettin, and one to France ; two cruisers of 5,000 tons, with 23 knots, are ordered in the United States ; one cruiser of 4,300 tons, with 23 knots, and eight torpedo-boat destroyers, with 30 knots, in England ; eight torpedo-boats at Elbing ; four in France ; and three cruisers of 3,000 tons, with 20 knots, three torpedo-boats, and a signal ship are being built in the Imperial yard at Jokosk, in Japan, where an ironclad cruiser of 9,000 tons, with 20 knots, will soon be begun.

The appointment of Marine Recruiting Officer in London, about to be vacated by Colonel W. Campbell, R.M.A., is to be the last of the recruiting billets paid in the old style by a bonus on each recruit raised. From January 1, 1898, the officer holding the appointment is to be entitled Inspector of Marine Recruiting, and is to receive a fixed salary of £900 a year. This probably amounts to far less than the income under the old system, particularly since the recent increase to the navy, which made the billet one of the most lucrative in the Royal Marine service. It is hoped, however, that the new inspector will be seconded, and so create a vacancy for an extra lieutenant-colonel, whose pay will be easily covered by the difference in the emoluments mentioned above. That this should be done is most desirable, for in all the recent increases to the navy there have been none to the higher ranks of the Royal Marines.

The Danish *Politiken* gives particulars of the Navy Estimates of 1898-99 as laid before the Folkething. The ordinary charges amount to 6,836,922 crowns, an increase of 21,732 crowns, and the extraordinary charges to 5,285,508 crowns, being a slight decrease. The sum to be devoted to new constructions is 1,200,000 crowns, which will be applied wholly to the armourclad *Herluf Trolle*.

In the recent discussion upon the condition of the Army more that one of the writers have suggested the introduction of military drills into our schools generally, and the Board schools in particular. There can be no question, we imagine, that whether looked at from a Service standpoint or in a larger but not less national aspect, that such an institution would be most advantageous. The only objection, we believe, that has ever been made to such a course is that expressed some time since by one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, that military drill in our schools would cultivate a spirit of militarism. While it would indeed be a matter of regret if by the introduction of military drill there were a possibility that a line of thought should be inculcated which would lead to a want of confidence in future generations of the sea as their main defence, we fail to see that such has any likelihood of happening. On the other hand, our present system of Board school education may have results which would be far more disastrous. A Japanese artist recently produced a clever caricature, entitled "The Future of the British Race." His sketch showed British women dancing, and giving other street performances for the amusement of some Russian, German, French, Japanese, and Chinese soldiers and civilians, while a band of dwarf Englishmen, with hunged backs and crooked legs and wearing spectacles, were playing musicial instruments as part of the entertainment. We cannot altogeter admit the justice of his caricature, but there is at least plausibility in it, and quite enough absurdity in our system of education to give it point. There are at least three or four subjects which might well be knocked out of the curriculum of the Board schools, in favour of more national history, Imperial geography, and that physical drill which in large towns must take the place of the outdoor exercise which in more favoured localities is obtained on the playing fields.

Yet another submarine boat has been invented, this time by a dockyardsman at Chatham, who has naturally and patriotically sent plans and drawings of the new vessel to the Admiralty and consideration. As is customary any number of novel features are claimed for the new boat. She can stay under water for a week if necessary, replenishing the air supply for the crew without coming to the surface. More wonderful still she is to be built in three sections, and it will be possible for those in command to drop off the bow and stern sections, which by the way, are to contain the offensive appliances of the craft, and to return to safety with that ambitious ships, which contains the living and sleeping space for the crew. Apparently from the description the new vessel is not to use torpedoes, but her crew are to be able to attach mines to the enemy's vessels at the rate of four an hour, so that if she only would answer her purpose it should not take us long to obtain that relative superiority of naval strength for which we all are anxious. But we confess to doubt, first as to the success of the boat in answering her inventor's expectations, which are not content with offensive warfare, but include submarine surveying, photography, and other peaceful uses ; and secondly, because even if she were a success there is still the question of submarine navigation to be solved, and we are a long way from that at present.

One of the most important recommendations in the annual report of the Inspector-General of the United States Army is that a fund be created for the benefit of the widows and orphans of military men. He says that the poverty and desolation of these widows and orphans suggest that the Government, like some model corporations, should institute an inexpensive system in the Army which would more decorously provide for this recognised contingency. There is now a stoppage against the soldier's pay to ensure care for him in his old age, and it is suggested that if a similar reservation is made from the pay of persons hereafter appointed to the Army, and the fund be increased by the addition of all the fines imposed on commissioned officers by courts-martial, the relief measure would be sufficient. The work of inspection in the year has shown the Army to be in all its departments generally in a satisfactory condition, although opportunity was afforded to recommend a number of small changes in methods and equipments. The new rifle is said to be still defective in some degree in the sights, and it has not been shown to be as satisfactary in skirmish work as at known distance shooting. With so large a population to draw upon for so small an Army, it is said there is no reason why its personnel should not be of the highest standard and made up of younger and better men.

The mountain artillery of the Portuguese Army, which has hitherto been comprised in one brigade of four batteries, is now in process of reorganisation. Under a recent decree it will consist of six batteries united in one corps, to be designated the 6th regiment of artillery ; the 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments being field artillery, while the 4th and 5th are fortress artillery. Each mountain battery will be maintained at an establishment of one captain, four lieutenants, a medical and a veterinary officer, together with 193 non-commissioned officers and men.

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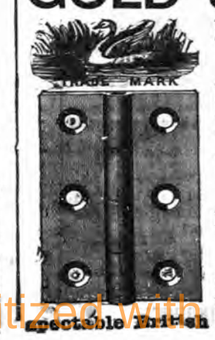

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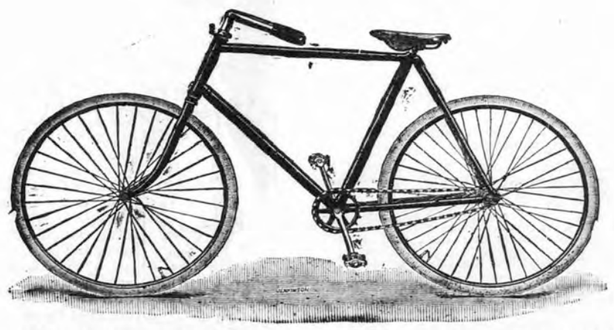

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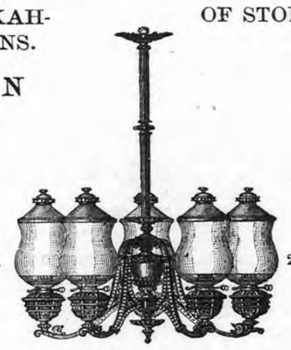

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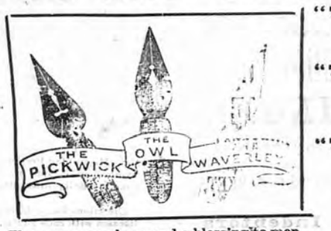

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